REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

1912.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1912.

1.—Meteorology.

For the first time for a considerable number of years there was a marked improvement in the rainfall, which totalled during the year 101·14 inches, as against the average for 43 years of 88·23 inches. This average is made up of Fort and Observatory records, corrected to four feet above ground level, as in the case of the 1912 record, and was, together with the other data given in the Appendix, kindly furnished by Mr. Bamford of the Observatory.

2.—Topography.

The total area of the town, including the eastward and Wellawatta extensions, is 8,676 acres, or 13½ square miles. The eastward extension, which was included in 1910, covers an area of 1,593 acres, and had in 1912 a mean population of 11,286; while the Wellawatta extension, which was included in 1912, covers an area of 620 acres, and had a mean population of 7,499. These two extensions therefore represent an aggregate area of 2,213 acres, with a population of 18,785, *i.e.*, equal to nearly half the population of Galle.

The town is roughly spindle shaped, being 8 miles long as the crow flies from north to south, and 2¾ miles wide from east to west at its broadest part. Within this area there are 115 miles of public streets in addition to many miles of private roads and lanes. The difficulty of transit, due to the long, narrow shape of the town, is increased by the manner in which it is intersected by the lake, and by the numerous large swamps which cut into it from the east, and is still further increased by the great deficiency of public streets. One of the principal wants of Colombo is a more complete scheme of public roads, the absence of which to serve as a guide for the development of the town, especially in the matter of buildings, is in a large measure responsible for its present irregular, inconvenient, and insanitary disposition. Until street lines have been laid down for the whole of the undeveloped parts, no check can be put upon this insanitary development, which is going on so rapidly at present.

Viewed from a height, such as the top of one of the tall buildings in the Fort, there is extraordinarily little evidence of the 38,667 dwellings which shelter the quarter million of inhabitants in the town. This is due to the great luxuriance of the vegetation here, and especially to the enormous numbers of coconut trees which tower above and obscure the buildings. A great deal of Colombo, especially in the residential quarters, is literally choked with vegetation, which acts as a great obstruction to the ventilating action of the breezes, rendering whole streets of houses hot, stuffy, and muggy. The principal offender in this respect is undoubtedly the coconut palm, which, while it gives comparatively little shade, when thickly planted, very effectually shuts out the breezes.

It would be greatly to the benefit of the town if some control could be exercised over the growth of vegetation, especially in proximity to dwellings, and a beginning might with advantage be made in the case of coconut palms, which might be prohibited within say 100 feet of each side of a public road. This would enable the breezes to sweep down the streets and ventilate the houses. As matters stand at present there are many streets which, when viewed from the end, appear as little more than a narrow slit between dense masses of coconut palms. The proposed measure would undoubtedly be unpopular, but then so are most sanitary reforms until the benefit of them has had time to be realized.

The suffocating effect produced by the overgrowth of vegetation in Colombo is accentuated by the fact that most of the town is low-lying and flat, especially in the southern, which is the chief residential district. In the northern and to a less extent in the eastern parts there are a number of low hills and ridges, the highest point being Elie House reservoir, which is 90 feet above mean sea level. The large swamps which cut in from the east and run up to the bases of these hills become bienially flooded and converted into large sheets of open water, as the result of overflow from the Kelani river. Notwithstanding the regular occurrence of these floods, there are many dwellings which have been erected below flood level, and which are in consequence damp and unfit for human habitation. The proposed building by-laws will make the erection of such dwellings illegal, but the existing low-lying dwellings must also be dealt with, the remedy in most cases being demolition followed by drainage and filling. If the owners are unable to drain and fill up the land to the required level, then the land must remain unbuilt upon.

3.—Vital Statistics: General.

"Vital statistics form the basis of sanitary reform, especially in regard to legislation."—(*Newsholme.*)

If, therefore, legislation is to follow the most effective lines, it must be based upon a correct interpretation of these statistics; but a careful examination shows that a correct interpretation of the Colombo statistics is dependant upon a thorough knowledge and a due appreciation of the influence of the various local conditions, both past and present, which have affected, and in many cases still affect, the sanitary state and health of the town. As these do not appear to be generally recognized here, it may be of interest to mention a few of the chief of these conditions, and of their bearing upon the health of the town as indicated by the vital statistics.

Colombo, like all old established towns, has to a large extent been developed upon what are now recognized to be insanitary lines. Not for over a hundred years, not in fact since the days of the Dutch up till the present time, has any effective legal control in the matter of the erection of buildings been granted by the Legislature to the Sanitary Authorities. The result, as was inevitable, has been that landowners have from time immemorial gone on erecting buildings practically where they chose, and how they chose, and being either ignorant or heedless of the sanitary requirements as regards air space, lighting, ventilation, drainage, access for cleansing, and such like, the town has become progressively more and more congested with ill-designed buildings, and in this respect has become more and more insanitary. During recent years, when something of the nature of a building boom has been going on consequent upon the abnormal influx of people, as shown by the phenomenal intercensal increase during the recent decade (32½ per cent.), this insanitary development has been unusually active, much of it having moreover been carried on in defiance of the warnings of the Council's officers, who have been powerless to prevent it owing to the lack of effective legal control.

It is important to consider the effect which this has had upon the sanitary state and health of the town. Overcrowding of the land with improperly designed buildings has necessarily led to great interference with the ventilation, lighting, and drainage of the dwellings, and this, as is well known, is invariably associated with a high mortality from lung diseases. Not only so, but, as the mischief has been cumulative, so should one expect the evil effects also to be cumulative, and that such has been the case is shown by the vital statistics, for the mortality from the pulmonary group of diseases has been steadily rising since as far back as reliable statistics go, viz., 1897. This is particularly marked in the case of one of this group, viz., pneumonia, on account of its being less amenable than almost any other infectious disease to direct preventive measures, such as disinfection, isolation, and cleansing. Phthisis, however, which is another member of this group, although it steadily increased up till 1909, has during the last three years shown a marked tendency towards

improvement (see diagram)—an improvement which it is interesting to note coincides with the adoption in 1909 of disinfection of phthisis-infected houses. Whether this improvement is the direct result of this measure it is of course too early to say, and whether it will be maintained is very doubtful, unless legal powers are granted to enforce the important preventive measures of isolation of infected cases and the improvement of the housing conditions.

The vital statistics, therefore, although of late satisfactory so far as they go in respect of phthisis, clearly indicate the necessity in respect of pulmonary diseases generally, for the granting of legal powers to control the erection of new buildings, to improve existing buildings, and to enforce isolation of advanced cases of phthisis, if any very material or permanent improvement is to be secured.

It should be remembered that these pulmonary diseases are responsible for a very large proportion (nearly a third) of the total deaths in Colombo, and that, therefore, until a check has been put upon them it is unlikely that there will be any very material improvement in the general death-rate ; on the contrary, as the erection of insanitary dwellings continues to go on apace, and the town is becoming more and more congested, one might fairly expect the general death-rate to have gone on rising. That it has not done so of late years is due to the fact that the death-rates from most of the other principal causes have been steadily decreasing for a number of years, notwithstanding the persistence of many adverse conditions.

The other principal causes of deaths referred to are the "diarrhœal" and the "fever" groups of diseases, which, although they also are to some extent associated with insanitary housing conditions, are more particularly associated with filth conditions, and therefore afford a better indication of the state of the town in regard to ordinary sanitary matters, such as municipal and domestic cleansing, in respect of which one has not infrequently seen it publicly stated that practically no improvement has been effected. Upon what grounds such statements are based it is difficult to understand ; they are certainly not supported by the facts disclosed by the vital statistics, nor are they in accordance with the experience of those who are in the best position to judge of such matters. As an illustration of this improvement, take the case of the "diarrhœa" group of diseases, under which heading are included dysentery, diarrhœa, and enteritis, all of which are essentially "filth diseases."

Decrease of Diarrhœal Diseases.—A glance at the statistics and diagrams annexed shows that the mortality from this group, although it had been steadily rising up till 1906, has since then been steadily decreasing, the lowest rate on record having been reached in the year now under review.

Decrease of Fevers.—So also in the case of the "fever" group (most of which is probably enteric), the mortality from this group has for a considerable number of years been more or less steadily decreasing, the lowest death-rate on record having been reached in the year now under review.

The improvement in the mortality from these causes has, as stated, gone on notwithstanding the persistence, and indeed progressive, increase of many powerfully adverse conditions, to which reference will now be made.

Adverse Conditions.—It is well known that the incidence of diseases, such as diarrhœa, enteritis, dysentery, and enteric fever, is very closely associated with the manner in which the waste of the population is dealt with, *i.e.*, the night-soil, the sewage, and the other domestic and trade rubbish. It is also closely associated with the food supply as regards its liability to contamination.

Bucket Latrines.—What then are the conditions in respect of these in Colombo ? First, as regards the night-soil, the great bulk of this is still dealt with in so-called dry-earth latrines the vast majority of which, especially in the poorer and more crowded parts of the town, are kept and always will be kept in a most insanitary condition. They are not in reality dry-earth latrines at all, for the reason that the coir dust supplied as a covering is seldom used by the people, in spite of innumerable warnings and even prosecutions on that account. These latrines, therefore, form a very great source of danger as regards the diseases mentioned, and as the population has been very rapidly increasing so has the amount of, and therefore the possible danger associated with, this class of waste been increasing. The actual danger from this source is, however, in a measure dependant upon the manner in which the work of removal is done, and this has undoubtedly been improved since the contract system was abolished and the work was taken in hand by the Works Engineer at the end of 1910. By far the greater part of the danger is, however, associated with the manner in which the householders themselves perform their duty in using the covering supplied, and in maintaining their latrines in a cleanly condition, and in these respects there has been little improvement. There is, under the conditions which obtain here, obviously no proper solution of this problem, except the adoption of the water-carriage system, and the immediate removal of this class of waste in a cleanly manner, and although many millions of rupees have already been spent for this purpose in sewering the town, practically no benefit has as yet been derived from this work by the town at large, owing to the lack of legal powers to compel householders to adopt this system.

Drainage.—The same remarks apply to the disposal of the liquid waste, *i.e.*, the sewage. In spite of the great growth of the population, and the increase in the water supply, and the consequently great increase in the output of sewage, it is for the most part still disposed of by turning it either direct on to the ground in close proximity to the dwellings, or into open and frequently unbuilt drains, many of which serve no purpose beyond conducting it from the house where it is produced to some other spot, which is often adjacent to other houses where it creates a nuisance and is a source of constant complaint from the residents and of trouble to the Council's staff. Here again there is obviously no proper remedy except to compel the house-owners to connect their drains to the under-ground sewers, and this as stated there is no legal power to enforce.

It is expected that such powers will before long be granted ; but that does not alter the fact that, until the underground system has actually replaced these bucket latrines and sewage-carrying open drains we have in Colombo a state of affairs which has been becoming progressively more favourable to the incidence of filth diseases *pari passu* with the growth of the population.

Disposal of Rubbish.—Next take the case of domestic and trade refuse : the only point to which reference need be made in the present connection is that although matters have been greatly improved, it is still unsatisfactory in that the destructor at Mansergh avenue is insufficient for the rapidly growing needs of the town, and there are still a number of insanitary fly-breeding tips either within or in close proximity to the town.

Food Supply.—Lastly, take the case of the food supply as an instance of the adverse conditions which exist here. It stands to reason that as the infection of all these filth diseases must gain access by the alimentary canal, the purity of the food supply is of the first importance. Apart from the obvious risk of infection by flies to which food is exposed in houses surrounded by insanitary bucket latrines, and sewage-carrying open drains, the conditions under which it is exposed in the public markets are very unsatisfactory, as these markets are for the most part hopelessly out of date, and cannot be maintained in a sanitary condition.

Public Markets.—Why should not our markets be put into an up-to-date condition ? It is not for the want of money derived from that source, for, as the annual statements of revenue and expenditure show, only a fraction of the revenue derived from public markets has in the past been expended upon them, the balance having apparently been utilized for other purposes. During 1912, for example, although a revenue of Rs. 52,081·05 was derived from public markets, only some Rs. 30,243·93 in all was expended upon them, including salaries of staff, maintenance, and an unusually large amount for construction work. During the last three years the aggregate revenue from markets has exceeded the aggregate expenditure by Rs. 46,607. This

is not in my opinion sound policy, since to utilize public markets as a source of general revenue is equivalent to putting a tax upon food. They should, I think, be merely self-supporting, and if it is found that after making due provision for putting them into an up-to-date condition, and maintaining them so, there is a substantial balance, then the stall rents should be reduced. This should have the much-needed effect of reducing the price of food stuffs in Colombo. If it does not do so then the market prices should be fixed by regulation. In dealing with this financial aspect of the question one may appear to have diverged somewhat from the point in connection with which it was introduced, viz., the present insanitary condition of the public markets ; but the two subjects are so closely associated that they cannot be dealt with apart.

The proposed new Food and Drugs Act will, if adopted, greatly increase the sanitary control over the food supply, but we are handicapped by the want of sufficient staff. The ordinary householder here requires so much keeping up to the mark in the matter of domestic cleanliness that unless the Sanitary Inspectors spend the bulk of their time in inspecting private premises the sanitary condition of these rapidly degenerates. In addition to this they have so many other duties to attend to in connection with infectious diseases, bakeries, laundries, and such like, that they have very little time to give to food inspection unless they neglect some of their other work which, as experience has shown, would immediately result in our being inundated with complaints, for every householder here appears to think that it is the duty of the Public Health Department to devote the whole of its time to his own particular grievance, no matter how trivial it may be.

I have repeatedly urged the necessity for appointing a Food Inspector, but so far my recommendations have not been acted upon.

Improvements effected.—In view of the existence of all these conditions, which are favourable to a high mortality from filth diseases, it seems reasonable to suppose that the steady decrease in the mortality from these diseases shown by the statistics has been due to the improvements which have been effected in other directions in the sanitary state of the town. A few of the chief of these improvements will now be mentioned.

Scavenging.—That a very great improvement has been effected in the carrying out of the work of scavenging, both as regards the cleansing of private premises and of public streets, is apparent to anyone who can compare the state of affairs say ten years ago (prior to which I cannot speak from personal experience) with what exists now. Ten years ago there was no systematic inspection of private premises, most of the time of the Sanitary Inspectors being then occupied with duties which had nothing whatever to do with sanitation, such as collection of general revenue, revision of voters' lists, and such like. Upon their being relieved of these non-sanitary duties, a system of routine inspection of all private premises in the town was instituted and has since been carried on. The effect of this was gradually to improve the state of cleanliness in which private premises were maintained. Much difficulty was, however, at first experienced owing to the fact that the scavenging of the public streets, and consequently the removal of rubbish put out by householders, was in the hands of a contractor, whose sole aim appeared to be to save as much as he possibly could on his contract which he had undertaken at an impossibly low figure. It was found impossible to make him abide by any time table, or to do his work properly, with the result that householders complained that it was no use putting out their rubbish. It was not, however, until the beginning of 1905 that the Council decided to abolish the contract system, and to have the work carried out departmentally under the Works Department, at whose hands it has since been gradually undergoing a process of complete re-organization.

The improvement thus effected in the public scavenging greatly facilitated the work of making the householders keep their premises clean, as they began to learn that their rubbish if put out would be removed. The next step was for the Works Department to arrange for a proper scavenging time table, and to require householders to put out their rubbish in an approved type of sanitary dust bins at fixed hours. From January 1, 1908, copies of the time table and regulations printed in the vernacular were posted in the streets, served on householders, and announced by beat of tom-tom, and as the Engineer stated in his report, the results of this far exceeded expectations. The rapid increase in the quantity of rubbish put out from private premises for removal may be judged from the following quantities recorded by the Engineer :—

Year.	Carts employed.	Loads removed.	
1904 ..	68 ..	57,035 ..	Work done by contractor.
1905 ..	92 ..	— ..	Work done departmentally.
1906 ..	113 ..	— ..	—
1907 ..	122 ..	101,902 ..	—
1908 ..	128 ..	105,557 ..	Trade refuse excluded.
1909 ..	136 ..	111,689 ..	Garden refuse excluded.
1910 ..	217 ..	124,906 ..	East extension included.
1911 ..	231 ..	146,785 ..	Wellawatta extension.
1912 ..	— ..	— ..	—

Referring to the above enormous increase in the amount of rubbish removed, the Engineer remarked in his report that " this means that the inspection of private premises must have been greatly improved, and the standard of cleanliness raised, for so large an increased quantity of rubbish to have been put out for removal by the Council's carts."

The reduction in the death-rate from diarrhœal diseases and fevers would appear to support the same conclusion.

Food Trades.—Not only has the greater cleanliness of private premises contributed towards this improvement in the death-rate from these filth diseases, but a great improvement has been effected in respect of dairies and bakeries as well as in the condition of eating-houses. The cleanliness of the public markets, difficult although they are to keep clean, has also been much improved as the result of a certain amount of structural improvement, combined with a reorganization of the staff and the introduction of a much more thorough system of inspection.

Milk Supply.— The improvement in the milk supply is one of the most satisfactory features of the work of this department, the amount of adulteration having been reduced from 72 per cent. of samples examined in 1907 to 12½ per cent. in 1912.

Special Measures.—Next, take the case of the work done with special reference to fevers. Ten years ago there was practically no notification of enteric fever, although the death-rate from fevers was then very much higher than it is now. Since that time notification has been insisted upon, every case being visited and inquired into ; a special gang of coolies is employed to clean up and disinfect premises where enteric cases have occurred ; each case, which is not under the care of a qualified medical man, is visited daily throughout the illness, disinfectants are supplied, instructions, both verbal and printed, are given, and a special covered latrine bucket with cyllin solution in it is supplied ; in cases where the isolation is bad, the patient is removed to the enteric hospital ; and within recent years the protective measure of inoculation has been urged ; all milk vendors are medically examined, and their blood is also examined bacteriologically, with a view to the detection of enteric carriers, before registration is granted.

There are many more directions in which work has been carried on with a view to improving the sanitary conditions here, but the above will perhaps suffice to indicate what has been and still is being done.

There is every reason to believe that when the Legislature has granted the legal powers required (1) to compel householders to abolish their insanitary latrines and sewage-carrying open drains, (2) to control the erection of new buildings, and improve tho state of the existing ones, and (3) to enforce segregation of advanced cases of phthisis, there will be a great further improvement in the death-rate of Colombo, which, although alrcady one of the healthiest of the large towns in the tropical East, should become far more so than it is at present.

4.—Population.

The estimated mean total population in 1912 was 227,062, the distribution of which by race, age, sex, and ward is given in the Appendix.

The ward in which there is the greatest congestion of population is St. Paul's, with an average density of 189·4 persons per acre. The castward extension has the lowest density, viz., 7·1 per acre. The density for the town, as a whole, is 32·9 per acre. These densities are reckoned upon the area available for building, and not upon the total acreage.

5.—Births.

The total number of births registered in Colombo during 1912 was 5,195, representing a birth-rate of 22·9 per 1,000, which is slightly below the average. It is quite certain, however, that the recorded birth-rate is not a true measure of the fertility of the population, and that many births of children of Colombo parents escape registration in the town owing to the custom which prevails amongst the indigenous races whereby prospective mothers migrate prior to confinement to the homes of their parents. The extent to which this custom must affect the recorded birth-rate may be surmised from the fact that at the Census, out of a total female population of 81,599 enumerated in the town, of whom about half were at child-bearing ages, 13,697 gavo their place of birth as the Colombo District, *i. e.*, outside the town, from which one may fairly deduce that the homes of the parents of many thousands of Colombo women are still in these extra-urban districts, and that therefore there must be a great deal of migration to these districts for confinement purposes. In fact it is common knowledge that this is so. Children born under these circumstances would naturally be registered in these extra urban districts prior to their being brought into Colombo by their mothers, and consequently the record of their births is lost to the Colombo statistics. On the other hand, only a relatively very minute proportion of the women enumerated in the adjoining extra-urban districts gave their placo of birth as the Municipality, viz., only 2,391 out of a total female population of 298,453, so that there is probably very littlo compensating migration from country to town for confinement purposes.

This has an important bearing upon the infant death-rate of Colombo for the following reason. The infant death-rate represents the total number of recorded infant deaths stated as a proportion per 1,000 of the births recorded during the year. Therefore, even if the number of infant deaths were to remain constant from ycar to year, a decrease in the number of births recorded, due to the migration referred to above, would give a higher death-rate and *vice versa*, from which it will be seen that the migration for confinement purposes and consequent loss of birth registration to Colombo must result in the production of a fallaciously high infant death-rato in Colombo. It is of course assumed that such of these children as survive until the mothers' return to Colombo are brought here, and should they die in Colombo their deaths are registered here.

As the infant death-rate is generally accepted as the best test of the sanitary condition of any place, it is important that the true rate should be known ; but this cannot be ascertained unless steps are taken to ensure that all children born of Colombo parents in extra-urban districts, and who are subsequently brought into Colombo before they are a year old, are registered in Colombo, and that, on the other hand, all children born in Colombo of non-resident paronts, and who are removed from the town before they are a year old, are excluded from the Colombo registers. How this can best be effected is a matter which should be referred to the Registrar-General for consideration.

6.—Deaths : General.

Total deaths registered, 6,636 ; crude death-rate, 29·2 per 1,000; average crude death-rate for ten previous years, 33·0 per 1,000 ; death-rate corrected for hospital deaths, 26·8 ; death-rate further corrected for age and sex, 31·5.

(*a*) *Correction for Hospital Deaths.*

The hospitals in Colombo attract a large number of sick persons, not only from the town, but also from all parts of the Island, especially from the adjoining rural districts. During 1912 there were 542 deaths amongst these non-residents in the hospitals, and it is the deduction on this account which reduces the death-rate from 29·2 to 26·8. The rates of the individual races are very differently affected by this correction, the most extreme example being in the case of the Europeans. Out of a total of 64 European death records in Colombo during 1912, 27, *i.e.*, 42 per cent., were non-residents of the town, who came here sick and died in the hospitals, their death-rate being reduced by this correction from 20·3 to 11·8 per 1,000. On the other hand, a large proportion of the Europeans who are taken seriously ill go home to Europe, if they are well enough to travel and can afford the expense. Unfortunately there is no record of the number of such, or of the number who die out of Colombo, so that the compensating correction cannot be made, and the true European death-rate cannot be ascertained.

The race next to the Europeans, which is most affected by the correction for hospital deaths, is the Sinhalese, whose death-rate is thus reduced from 32·0 to 27·7. This is mainly due to the great use which the large suburban Sinhalese population make of the Colombo hospitals.

The correction is least in the case of the Moors and the Malays, neither of whom appear to make much use of the hospitals. They are both very conservative races and cling tenaciously to their established customs.

In addition to the death-rates of non-residents which occur in hospitals, a number occur in the town generally in the case of persons who have come sick from the rural districts in search of medical advice, or in order to be with relations, or for other reasons. As an off-set, however, against the increase of the Colombo deaths caused in this manner, a number of town residents leave the town when sick and die in the rural districts. There is no record of such in either case, so that it is not possible to make corrections ; but it is not improbable that they more or less balance each other, so that the death-rate may not be materially affected one way or the other.

Ward Rates.—Not only are the general and the race death-rates affected by hospital deaths, but the ward death-rates are also seriously disturbed, there having been no fewer than 952 deaths of town residents in the hospitals during 1912. The most extreme example of this is the Pettah Ward, the death-rate of which, when corrected for deaths of Pettah residents which occurred in the hospitals, is raised in respect of 1912 from 9·7 to 38·1 per 1,000. This is an extraordinary correction, and is probably to be explained by the fact that the term " Pettah " is very generally used to indicate a wider area than the registration district so called. It is especially used in this wider sense by the large vagrant population, most of whom are destitute Tamils, to indicate not only the Pettah proper, but also the adjoining parts of St. Paul's and San Sebastian Wards. As the majority of these vagrants go when sick to the hospital, and as they undoubtedly have normally a very high rate of mortality, the result is that the Pettah death-rate is made to appear fallaciously high by this

correction. The St. Paul's and San Sebastian rates are, on the other hand, probably higher in reality than they appear even after correction. Every ward in the town contributes a share of the hospital deaths, so that the effect of the correction in each case is to raise the death-rate as shown in the following statement :—

Ward.	Increase (1912).	Ward.	Increase (1912).
Fort	2·4	New Bazaar ..	3·8
Pettah	28·4	Maradana	4·5
San Sebastian ..	1·0	Slave Island ..	3·2
St. Paul's	3·0	Kollupitiya.. ..	3·0
Kotahena	2·3	East Extension ..	5·1
		Wellawatta.. ..	3·5

As stated, a considerable part of the increase shown against Pettah probably belongs in reality to the adjoining wards of St. Paul's and San Sebastian, where there are many insanitary areas and a large population of sickly vagrants.

(b) Correction for Age and Sex.

In the Colombo population as a whole there is, when compared with the standard (*i.e.*, the population of Ceylon), a deficit of females, and of children and old people ; but women, children, and old people have normally a higher rate of mortality than males and middle-aged people in Ceylon, so that the age and sex constitution of the Colombo population is favourable to a low rate of mortality, and a correction must therefore be made to neutralize this effect before the death-rate of Colombo can be compared properly with the death-rate of other places (which must, of course, be similarly corrected). This correction raises the Colombo death-rate during 1912 from 26·8, to which it was reduced by the correction for hospital deaths, to 31·5 per 1,000, which is the nearest approach to the true death-rate that can at present be obtained.

The age and sex constitution of the several races in Colombo differs markedly, so that the correction on this account will affect the various races differently. In the case of the Sinhalese it is very slight, but in the case of Europeans, Tamils, and Others, it is considerable. There are thus great difficulties in the way of ascertaining the true death-rates of these migratory races—in fact it is at present quite impossible to do so. Take the case of the Europeans, for example—not only is it usual to send children away either to England or up-country, but a large proportion of them remain away until they are grown up and are ready to enter business, or to take up a profession. Then again it is the custom for the adults to retire and leave the Island at the age of 55 or under. Thus the population is constantly being depleted of a large proportion of its children and old people, both of which classes have normally high rates of mortality. On the other hand, the European population is being constantly augmented by the influx of young adults, most of whom have been passed as medically fit before they were allowed to come to the Island, all of which tends, quite irrespective of the health conditions here, to produce a lower rate of mortality than would otherwise prevail.

The foregoing will show that there are many points of interest in connection with the death-rates in Colombo, and that great caution must be observed in instituting comparisons between the rates of different races or places. Notwithstanding this, however, it is probable that the influence of the age and sex factor does not greatly vary from year to year, so that a useful comparison may be made of the rate of a race in one year with the rate of the same race in previous years, and the same applies when comparing wards.

7.—Death-rates in 1912.

(a) General.

Crude Rate each Year for each Race.—The crude death-rate for all races in 1912 was 29·2 per 1,000, the average for the previous ten years having been 33·0 per 1,000. This is, with the exception of 1910, the lowest death-rate recorded since registration was put upon a proper footing. The 1912 death-rate when corrected for hospital deaths was 26·8 per 1,000 ; further corrected for age and sex it was 31·5 per 1,000.

(b) Races.

The race with the lowest death-rate in 1912 was the Europeans, whose crude rate was 20·3, compared with their average of 29·4. Their rate, exclusive of the deaths in hospitals of non-residents of the town, was only 11·7 per 1,000 ; but, as previously explained, this does not represent their true death-rate. The race with the highest corrected death-rate was the Malays.

(c) Wards.

Exclusive of Fort and Pettah, which are to a large extent non-residential, the ward with the lowest death-rate in 1912 was the Eastward Extension, with a crude and indeed impossible rate of 10·7 per 1,000. Corrected for hospital deaths it was 15·8, which is only slightly lower than the corrected rate for Colpetty, which comes next with a crude rate of 13·9, and a corrected rate of 16·9 per 1,000, while Wellawatta comes third with a crude rate of 17·6, and a corrected rate of 21·1 per 1,000. The most probable explanation of the relatively low death-rates in the East Extension, Kollupitiya, and Wellawatta, is that these wards have fewer densely crowded areas, both as regards houses and population, than the other wards in the town, and in this respect are more sanitary. For the same reason they have the lowest infant mortalities, although in some respects the Eastward Extension and Wellawatta still require much in the way of sanitary improvements, as they have only recently been brought within the scope of the Municipal Ordinance.

The ward with the highest death-rate in 1912 was New Bazaar, with a crude rate of 28·2, and a corrected rate of 32·5. It had also the highest infant death-rate for the year. It has also the highest average death-rate ; but it has not the highest average infant death-rate, which position is held by St. Paul's, the true general death-rate of which is, as has just been explained, probably higher than it appears, owing to many of its deaths being ascribed to the Pettah. There is no doubt that the three most insanitary wards in the town are St. Paul's, New Bazaar, and San Sebastian, as it is in these that the insanitary development of property referred to in the opening section has been going on for the longest period, and has reached the acutest stage. There are, however, similar congested areas in most of the other wards, but they are not yet on such an extensive scale, and it is to be hoped that legislation will before long be granted to put a stop to the rapid deterioration which is now going on.

8.—Principal Causes of Deaths : General.

The principal causes of deaths amongst the population, as a whole, and indeed in every race except the Europeans, were as usual the pulmonary diseases, chief amongst which was pneumonia, which during the last two years has, as the result of the decrease in phthisis, taken the first place as the cause of mortality. The decrease of the phthisis death-rate since 1909 is a noteworthy feature of the statistics, and it is hoped that it may continue to improve.

During 1912 pneumonia caused 13·8 per cent. of the total deaths in Colombo, phthisis caused 10·5 per cent., diarrhœa and enteritis 9·6 per cent., dysentery 4·0 per cent., bronchitis 3·6 per cent., and enteric fever 3·5 per cent.

Europeans as usual suffered most from enteric fever, which, although less than half the average, was still responsible for 13·5 per cent. of their total deaths. Their next greatest cause of death was diarrhœa, which caused 5·4 per cent. As usual, comparatively few of their deaths were caused by pulmonary diseases ; but their statistics in this respect are not trustworthy, as most Europeans who are attacked by phthisis go to Europe ; and there is no record of the number of such or of their deaths. The European pneumonia rate is however comparatively low, and that is a disease which operates too rapidly to permit of those who are stricken escaping from the Island. It may therefore be that their true phthisis rate is also genuinely low, compared with other races. It is a significant fact that about a quarter of the total recorded European deaths are usually due to diseases, the infection of which gains entrance with their food supply. This is probably in a large measure due to their being more susceptible to these diseases than are other races ; but, on the other hand, one knows from what one has seen that there is an extraordinary lack of supervision over the kitchen in many of the bachelor establishments, and it is young bachelors who suffer most. There is therefore every reason why Europeans should exercise strictest precautions in all matters connected with their food supply, and the maintenance of their health in a condition which will enable them to resist attacks by these food borne diseases.

Tamils, in addition to suffering more severely in 1912 from pneumonia, had a higher mortality than any other race from diarrhœal diseases. This is no doubt due to the fact that more poverty exists among them, and they live, as a class, under more unfavourable conditions than any other race.

They had as usual a relatively low mortality from enteric fever, which is probably due to most of them having already had the disease during their childhood in India, where enteric fever is said to be exceedingly prevalent.

The Moors, like the Tamils in Colombo, had as usual a low death-rate from enteric, but whether the same explanation holds good in their case is doubtful. It may be that many of their children suffer from this disease in a mild form which thus escapes recognition and notification, or they may have a certain degree of natural immunity to the disease.

On the other hand, their religion requires them to be more particular about the source and preparation of their food than any other race, and this may and probably does confer a certain amount of protection upon them.

The Malays, who are much less strict Muhammadans, had as usual a higher fever rate (probably mostly enteric) than any other race except Europeans ; but it is satisfactory to note that, like the Europeans, they showed a great improvement in this respect in 1912. The principal cause of deaths amongst both the Burghers and the Sinhalese was as usual pulmonary diseases, chief amongst which was pneumonia. In considering these principal causes of deaths one must be careful to avoid making the mistake of assuming that because a certain disease is the principal cause of deaths amongst one race, whereas it is not the principal cause in another race, that therefore the first race suffered more than the second race from that disease. Such may be, but is not by any means necessarily the case. Take the case of pneumonia as an example : although 12·3 per cent. of the total Burgher deaths and only 11·9 per cent. of the total Moor deaths were due to this cause, the Moors nevertheless suffered more severely from this disease in proportion to their population than did the Burghers, or whereas 3·07 per 1,000 of the Moors died of pneumonia only 2·81 per 1,000 of the Burghers died of this disease. The rates for each race expressed as a percentage of their total deaths are only of value as a means of expressing which disease each race has suffered most from during the particular period dealt with, and must not be used for comparing the mortality amongst different races or even amongst the same race at different periods of time, or in different localities. They are very useful rates, but their legitimate uses are strictly limited as stated above.

9.—Infant Mortality.

Deaths, 1,554 ; death-rate per 1,000 recorded births, 299 ; average rate for the preceding ten years, 333 ; decrease, 34 per 1,000. That the true infant mortality in Colombo is probably a good deal lower than it appears from the statistics had already been explained in section 5. The following table shows the average infant death-rate for each race since 1908, and also the rates for the years 1911 and 1912. Separate race-rates are not available prior to 1908.

	Average.		
	1908–11.	1911.	1912.
Europeans	159	182	22
Burghers	200	218	186
Sinhalese	290	286	284
Tamils	436	413	381
Moors	410	423	382
Malays	304	291	289
Others	441	408	354

A large proportion of the Tamils, Moors, and Others being poor are compelled to live in densely crowded, unhealthy areas, such as exist in St. Paul's, New Bazaar, and San Sebastian, their infants being thus exposed to conditions which are always associated with a high rate of mortality. Many of the mothers are moreover ignorant and careless, and especially in the case of the Tamils, many of them have to work when they should be attending to their children. In the case of the Moors it is largely a case of mishandling of the infants, many of whom are injured by hand feeding instead of breast feeding. Sanitary dwellings for the poor are very urgently required in Colombo, and until this undoubtedly very difficult problem is solved there can be little material improvement in the infant death-rate. This is a matter which was dealt with at some length in the 1911 report.

The principal causes of infant deaths expressed as a rate per 1,000 recorded births amongst the population generally were as follows :—Convulsions (91), debility (45), diarrhœal diseases (37), pneumonia (34).

The Moors, Tamils, and Malays each had a very high infant death-rate from " convulsions," which is a sure indication of improper feeding, most of these deaths being no doubt the result of digestive troubles. It is most unfortunate in this connection that the use of condensed milk, much of which is quite unsuitable for infants, appears to be rapidly spreading amongst the poorer classes, who have not got the education necessary to warn them against the dangers to their children entailed by this form of feeding. Breast-feeding is said to be rapidly being displaced, especially among the Moors, by hand-feeding, and as condensed milks are being imported in enormous and yearly increasing quantities, and are being assiduously thrust before the public, much of it is taking the place of breast milk or fresh cow's milk to the great detriment and loss of life of the infants. One way of dealing with this evil—and I strongly recommend it—would be to put an importation tax upon condensed milk sufficient to make it more costly than fresh cow's milk, and to absolutely prohibit the sale of such as has instructions for dilution upon the label which, if carried out, would reduce the quality to below the Colombo standard. The proposed Food and Drugs Act will provide for the carrying out of the second but not the first of these proposals. So harmful are the conditions under which one sees condensed

milk being used nowadays amongst the more ignorant classes here, that personally I should be glad to see every but the very highest grade condensed milks excluded from Colombo. A system of depôts for distributing certified milk to mothers of infants would be a very useful measure, but there are many practical difficulties in the way of carrying out such a scheme.

The following table shows the distribution of the infant mortality in the various wards :—

	Average.		
	1901–1910.	1911.	1912.
Fort	211	300	100
Petah	407	279	390
San Sebastian	387	372	329
St. Paul's	440	509	337
Kotahena	366	295	304
New Bazaar	410	382	441
Maradana	332	370	324
Slave Island	368	325	364
Kollupitiya	258	249	260
East Extension	—	374	217
Wellawatta	—	—	267

The consistently high mortality in St. Paul's, New Bazaar, and San Sebastian, and to a less extent in Slave Island, is an illustration of the maxim that the best test of the sanitary condition of a place is its infant death-rate. San Sebastian, however, shows a distinct improvement, whereas Slave Island does not. New Bazaar shows a distinct set back, and now heads the list. No averages are available for the Eastward Extension and Wellawatta. As regards prevention of infant mortality, this is closely associated with the housing conditions referred to in the first section of this report ; but a good deal might be done to improve matters by an extension of the health visitor system in connection with dispensaries. The poor people require to be educated, and the best way to do so is to send trained female visitors amongst them.

10.—Pulmonary Diseases.

Under this heading are included phthisis, pneumonia, and bronchitis.

Deaths, 1,821 ; crude rate, 8·01 ; corrected rate, 7·49 ; average crude rate for previous ten years, 8·11 ; decrease, 0·10 per 1,000. The only races which showed improvement were the Europeans, the Tamils, and the Moors. The corrected rate quoted in this and subsequent paragraphs means the rate corrected for the deaths of non-residents in the hospitals.

(*a*) *Phthisis.*—Deaths, 713 ; crude rate, 3·14 ; corrected rate, 2·82 ; average crude rate, 3·48 ; decrease, 0·34 per 1,000.

Every race except the Malays and Others shows an improvement. The Malay rate, on the contrary, shows the large increase of 1·21 per 1,000. The Europeans show the greatest improvement, viz., 1·66, but this is misleading for, as previously stated, comparativeiy few phthisis-stricken Europeans remain in Ceylon. They are generally sent home, and such of their deaths as occur there are lost to the Colombo statistics. They are such a small population, however, that their statistical variations do not materially affect the general rates.

The improvement in the death-rate from phthisis amongst the general population, which began in 1910, has since been maintained, the 1912 rate being, with the exception of 1910 which was practically the same, the lowest rccorded for nine years. In this connection it may be recalled that regular visitation and disinfection of phthisis-infected houses was first commenced in July, 1909. The details in regard to this disease are given in the statements in the Appendix.

(*b*) *Pneumonia.*—Deaths, 886 ; crude rate, 3·90 ; corrected rate, 3·70 ; average crude rate, 3·40 ; increase, 0·50 per 1,000.

The high level at which the pneumonia death-rate keeps is an indication of the destruction of life, which is going on as the result of a large section of the population being compelled to live in overcrowded and therefore unhealthy areas and dwellings, and which the Council's staff is powerless to improve owing in the first place to the absence of legal powers, and, in the second place, to the great difficulty and cost involved in the improvement of such areas.

Exclusive of the mixed class of aliens included under the heading of Others the race which as usual suffered most from "pneumonia" was the Tamils. The Europeans suffered comparatively little from this disease, as they live for the most part in the more sanitary quarters of the town and seldom adopt the unhealthy custom of shutting up their bedroom windows at night.

Every race except the Europeans had a death-rate from pneumonia in excess of the average, the greatest increase being observed in the cases of the Others and the Malays.

(*c*) *Bronchitis.*—Deaths, 222 ; crude rate, 0·97 ; corrected rate, 0·97 ; average crude rate, 1·23 ; decrease, 0·97.

It is possible that a considerable proportion of the mortality ascribed to bronchitis is in reality due to the more specific causcs of phthisis and pneumonia.

11.—Diarrhœal Diseases.

Deaths, 927 ; crude rate, 4·05 ; corrected rate, 3·65 ; average rate, 5·76 ; decrease, 1·71 per 1,000.

This group includes diarrhœa, enteritis, and dysentery, the two former of which are considered below under one heading and include also the various forms of colitis, as there is no proper line of demarcation between them.

The death-rate from this group of diseases in 1912 was the lowest on record (*vide* diagram in Appendix). Every race participated in the improvement, the most marked being the case of the Europeans, whose rate corrected for deaths of non-residents was only 0·95. The Moors and Others showed the least improvement.

(*a*) *Diarrhœa and Enteritis.*—Deaths, 655 ; crude rate, 2·85 ; corrected rate, 2·58 ; average crude rate, 3·79 ; decrease, 0·94 per 1,000.

Every race showed a marked improvement in the mortality from this cause, the greatest improvement being in the case of Burghers.

(*b*) *Dysentery.*—Deaths, 272 ; crude rate, 1·20 ; corrected rate, 1·07 ; average, 1·97 ; decrease, 0·77 per 1,000.

Every race except the Others showed improvement. The Europeans had, for them, the extraordinarily low corrected rate of 0·32 per 1,000, only one European resident of Colombo having died of this disease during the year.

12.—Fevers.

Deaths, 330 ; crude rate, 1·45 ; corrected rate, 1·30 ; average crude rate, 2·41 ; decrease, 0·96 per 1,000.

Under this heading are included enteric, remittent, intermittent, and simple continued fever. The death-rate in 1912 was the lowest on record. Every race showed improvement, the most marked being in the case of the Malays, followed by the Europeans. The least improvement was in the case of the Tamils who, however, have normally a low fever rate compared with other races. The correction for non-residents reduces the European rate from 2·86 to 1·58.

(*a*) *Enteric Fever.*—Total cases reported, 621 ; town cases reported, 475 ; case-rate for town cases, 2·09 per 1,000 living ; deaths reported, 249 ; crude rate, 1·10 ; corrected rate, 0·96 ; average crude rate, 1·31 ; decrease 0·21 per 1,000. Case mortality per cent., 40·1.

Of the 621 cases reported, 475 were from the town, 49 from extra urban districts, 6 from the Port, and 91 were of untraced origin. The very high case mortality shows that a large number of mild, non-fatal cases probably amongst the children, escape notification. This applies most to the Moors and the Tamils as the statement in the Appendix shows.

The statistics annexed show that the largest number of cases occurred at the 20–25 age period amongst males, and at the 15–20 age period amongst females. The number affected rapidly decreases after the age of 30, especially in the case of females.

The ward with the highest enteric rate was as usual Kotahena, but San Sebastian had the highest corrected " total fever rate," which is probably the most accurate index of the degree of infection. Wellawatta, Fort, St. Paul's, and Kollupitiya each had a relatively low corrected total fever-rate ; but the St. Paul's one is almost certainly fallaciously low, a good deal of its deaths being ascribed to the Pettah.

13.—Infectious Diseases Notification.

The notifiable infectious diseases are plague, cholera, smallpox, chickenpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, acute or choleraic diarrhœa, enteric fever, simple continued fever of seven days' duration or over, and since January 1, 1910, phthisis.

The total number of these diseases reported and dealt with during 1912 was 2,529, which is a decrease of 540 compared with 1911.

The totals since 1906, the first year upon which an annual report was submitted, have been as follows :—

Diseases notified.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	4	28	30	—	1	19	—
Smallpox	40	49	438	85	69	36	—
Chickenpox	231	256	543	828	901	934	427
Measles	354	72	666	436	149	330	643
Scarlet fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	10	13	7	8	18	12	10
Acute diarrhœa	12	13	85	11	11	19	6
Enteric	903	931	1,351	787	835	1,063	577
Simple continued fever	42	121	251	119	78	71	111
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	222	585	755
Total	1,597	1,483	3,371	2,274	2,284	3,069	2,529
Total, less Phthisis					2,062	2,484	1,774

These figures are not inclusive of cases reported as coming from the Port and elsewhere outside the town. In 1912 these outside cases numbered 222, of which 100 were phthisis, 53 were chickenpox, and 44 were enteric fever.

The complete absence of both cholera and smallpox, and the great reduction in enteric fever in 1912, are the most noteworthy features of these statistics. The increase in the number of cases of phthisis reported during 1912, compared with 1910, is entirely due to improvement in notification, the death-rates from this cause having been practically identical during these two years.

The details in regard to these diseases are given in the Appendix.

14.—Food.

The fact that over 1,000 deaths occur every year in Colombo from diseases the infecton of which gains entrance with the food is, one would imagine, sufficient justification for incurring special expenditure with a view to improving matters in this respect, and yet, although this has been insisted upon in these reports year after year, nothing has been done. The arrangements for the inspection of food are exactly the same as they were twenty years ago, inasmuch as there is no special staff for food inspection, which has to be carried out as hitherto by the Sanitary Inspectors, who have a multiplicity of other duties to perform, and so cannot give the time or attention to it which the importance of this work demands.

This is not creditable to a town the port of which, in point of tonnage of vessels calling, is third in the British Empire and seventh in the whole world, and which has become a favourite port of call for pleasure seekers. The town can quite well afford to maintain a staff of special Food Inspectors and ought to do so. The nucleus of such a staff should be begun, as has repeatedly been urged, by the appointment of a trained Food Inspector, who could in time train other men to work under him. Really capable and reliable Food Inspectors are not easily obtainable, and a suitable salary should be offered to attract a good man.

(*a*) *Milk.*—A still further improvement took place during 1912 in the quality of the milk offered for sale in Colombo. Out of 1,200 samples examined only 150, or 12½ per cent. were below the standard, as against 17 per cent. in 1910 and 72 per cent. in 1907. Hitherto it has not been possible to obtain more than a chemical examination of milk, but during 1912, Dr. Hirst began a bacteriological examination and found that, although as was shown by the milk collected in one dairy, it is possible to produce milk here of a very high degree of purity (only 10 organisms per c. c. being found), in others there was the grossest contamination, as many as 20,000,000 organisms per c. c. and much filth being found. The bacillus tuberculosis has never yet been found in a milk sample here. In fact so far as is known tuberculosis does not exist amongst the cattle here. This is no doubt due to the fact that the cattle live practically in the open air—the sheds being invariably open on one and generally on all sides. It is expected that when the new Food and Drugs Act comes into operation a still further improvement will be effected by establishing, in addition to the chemical standard now in force, a bacteriological standard of purity. It is only by doing so that the dairymen can be compelled to adopt more modern methods of handling the milk, such as straining and cooling, for it is only by the bacteriological examination that carelessness in these respects can be detected. The health of householders is guarded as

much as possible at present by frequent inspections of the dairies, by frequent sampling for chemical examination, and by medical and bacteriological examination of all the milk vendors prior to registration, with a view to the detection of persons suffering from contagious and infectious diseases, and of " carriers " of enteric fever.

(*b*) *Bread.*—There is nothing new to record in connection with the bread supply, which has not so far been found to be adulterated in Colombo, although much of it is of inferior quality owing to the use of cheap flours and inferior yeasts.

(*c*) *Tinned Food Stuffs.*—It is expected that when the new Food and Drugs Act comes into force, considerable improvements will in time be effected in respect of tinned food stuffs—especially as regards tinned milk, the use of which is unfortunately greatly on the increase, and much of which is of greatly impoverished quality. This is a matter of the highest importance in connection with the infant mortality, as has already been pointed out under that heading.

15.—Water.

(*a*) *Town Water.*—During the year 164 samples of town water were examined chemically by the City Analyst, all of which were found satisfactory. The chemical examination, although most useful as a rough test, is not nearly so delicate as the bacteriological tests, which were begun systematically on March 30. 90 samples were collected and examined by Dr. Hirst, who subjected them to an unusually complete series of tests. The result of these bacteriological tests was to disclose evidence of occasional fæcal contamination in the town mains, in one case the pollution being definitely traced to a fractured main. This is probably the usual source of these pollutions, and may in some cases be due to the breaking up of the streets and subsidence due to the pumping operations carried on by the drainage works ; but as there is no information on the point available in this office, nor as to the frequency with which these faults in the mains occur, or where they occur, I have asked the Waterworks Engineer to kindly inform me immediately a fault in the mains is discovered by his staff, in order that the water may be examined, and the extent and degree of danger, if any, of the pollution may be ascertained.

Although Dr. Hirst has not yet completed his investigations, he considers that the results so far obtained justify the conclusion that the main supply from Labugama is on the whole bacteriologically satisfactory. It will no doubt be improved, and the minor degrees of contamination due to the droppings of wild animals and decaying vegetation will be eliminated when the Jewell system of filtration has been completed.

(*b*) *Wells.*—There are two classes of wells in Colombo, viz., (*a*) private wells, and (*b*) public bathing wells.

At the public bathing wells a variable charge is made by the owner for the use of the water.

All the wells in Colombo are technically " shallow " wells, and when one considers the foul nature of the soil in which a large proportion of them are sunk, it is not surprising that out of the 66 samples examined chemically during the year 51, or 77 per cent., were condemned as unfit for human consumption. Unfortunately for them the people in their ignorance cling to these foul wells, which they like owing to the coolness and clearness of the water which they contain, and one cannot convince them that the most dangerous of waters are often very bright, sparkling, and pleasant tasting. The work of closure of the worst of the private wells was continued, 33 having been closed during the year. No public bathing wells have so far been closed owing to the great demand which this would throw upon the town supply, and it was considered that until there was sufficient town water available to ensure an ample and permanent source for bathing purposes it would be inadvisable to close these public wells. Such of them as were found to be badly polluted have from time to time been treated with permanganate. The Bacteriologist has undertaken an examination of the water of these public wells, and it is proposed now that sufficient town water is available to gradually close those which are polluted, beginning with the worst.

There is the more justification for this in view of the fact that the Council has now established a number of excellent public bathing places in connection with the new water-carriage public latrines, and these are very largely taken advantage of.

(*c*) *Aerated Waters.*—Great difficulty is experienced here in obtaining soda water free from copper ; even some of the best firms from time to time experience this. The quantity of copper present is as a rule small, but there should be none at all as its presence is due to defective machinery. An improvement has been effected in this respect by the substitution of block tin pipes and block tin lining to the fittings instead of having brass exposed to the solvent action of the water charged with CO_2 under pressure. Apart from the occasional presence of copper there is little fault to be found with the purity of the water as the manufacturers all use town water. Some of them have at times to be checked in the matter of filters, the crudest forms of which they sometimes adopt. When the Jewell system of filtration has been installed on the town system there should be no necessity for further filtration. It has occasionally happened that individual bottles of tonic and other sweetened waters have been found to contain dead flies, but this is very exceptional and is due to carelessness in the factory—especially as regards the protection of the syrup from flies. The best factories now provide fly-proofed syrup rooms.

16.—Public Markets.

There is little improvement to record in the state of the public markets, except as regards Dean's road, where the old fish stalls have been replaced by a new fish market, which is a great improvement on the old arrangement. If the Colombo markets generally are to be put into an up-to-date condition, a great deal more money than it has hitherto been customary to spend upon them must be allotted for this purpose. If the revenue derived from public markets were to be set aside for their improvement and maintenance, they could soon be put right, but, as has been pointed out earlier in this report, a large proportion of the revenue derived from this source has for many years been appropriated for other purposes, which in my opinion is not sound policy.

17.—Slaughter-house.

Apart from the lack of proper means of disposing of the drainage, the sanitary condition of the slaughter-house was maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition ; but there are a number of improvements required. The City Sanitation Engineer is dealing with the drainage problem, and it is hoped that a workable scheme for improving matters in this respect will shortly be devised. The slaughter sheds require to be crow-proofed, the floors and drains require repairing, and the buffalo remaining shed requires to be provided with a permanent roof. There are a few other minor matters which require attention, and in respect of which it has been asked that provision should be made. It is highly desirable that a cooling room should be established and its use enforced.

The returns of animals slaughtered, revenue, expenditure, &c., are given in the Appendix, from which it will be seen that a special effort was made to improve the quality of the meat here by rejecting an unusually large number of animals on account of their being old and wasted, 2,208 animals being rejected on this account, representing 8 per cent. of those produced for slaughter.

Compared with 1911 there was an increase of 1,660 in the number of cattle and of 5,256 in the number of sheep and goats slaughtered. There was, however, a decrease of 89 in the number of pigs slaughtered, but whether this is due to a lessened consumption of pork, or to an increase in the amount of illicit slaughter, I am unable to say.

18.—Registered Trades.

(*a*) *Dairies.*—There were 38 dairies on the register at the beginning of the year, 9 of which were discontinued, while 10 new registrations were granted, leaving 39 on the register at the end of the year.

During the year the Colombo Ladies' League, which was started at the instance of Lady Clifford, offered a number of medals and prizes for the best kept dairies and bakeries. Committees of ladies were appointed for the purpose of inspecting and judging the premises of competitors, and the medals and prizes were awarded at the end of the year as the result of these inspections. The effect of this was to set up a beneficial rivalry amongst the competitors, which it is hoped will be maintained.

The advantage of this work does not however end here, for it has the effect of bringing the best kept places to the public notice in a way which cannot be done officially, and this in turn brings the tradesmen an encouraging increase of trade. It is sincerely hoped that the Ladies' League will continue this most useful work.

An advance in the matter of dairies, which was undertaken by this department during the year, was the examination for enteric "carriers" by the Bacteriologist, of the blood of all milk vendors prior to granting registration. No "carriers" have so far been discovered.

(*b*) *Bakeries.*—There were 56 bakeries on the register at the beginning of the year, 8 of which were discontinued, while 11 new registrations were granted, leaving 59 on the register at the end of the year.

There are still a number of bakeries in most unsuitable situations, but it is difficult to get them removed, although it is clearly in the best interests of the public health that such places should, after a reasonable period of grace, be closed. The decision on such matters should be based entirely upon sanitary grounds. It may at times seem hard upon individual bakers, who have carried on their trade for a number of years in a certain locality, and have so acquired a local trade connection, to be turned out ; but many of these places have, since the bakeries were started, become overcrowded with buildings and otherwise insanitary, as the result of the uncontrolled and improper development of the locality, and the standard now set for bakeries is undoubtedly much higher than it used to be ; but this is in my opinion no proper reason for allowing these insanitary bakeries to remain indefinitely as a menace to the public health. The sword must fall sooner or later, and the sooner the better for the public health.

(*c*) *Laundries.*—Apart from the fact that the work of getting the floors and walls of the laundries cemented and the provision of separate dwelling and working rooms has been continued. there is no improvement to record in regard to laundries. It is a most difficult problem. Recently, however, the question of providing a sufficient number of Municipal dhobi *khanas* to serve those who wash in the lake has been and is still under consideration, and it is hoped that a scheme will ultimately be evolved which will make it possible to put a stop once and for all to washing clothes in the sewage contaminated lake.

The difficulty of supervision, and of getting improvements effected, is greatly increased by the fact that dhobies having practically no stock in trade are constantly changing their houses. During 1912, for instance, 98 were discontinued, while 110 were granted registration for new houses. There were 285 dhobies' houses on the register at the end of the year.

(*d*) *Eating-houses.*—It is only by constant inspection and, where neglect is found, by prosecution, that eating-houses, especially the small ones, can be kept in anything like a satisfactory condition. The mess in which they are sometimes found is often the fault of the customers who are careless and dirty, throwing scraps of food upon the floor, spitting, &c., and the keepers and their inadequate staff of servants are so busy attending to them that they neglect to keep the place clean. This is especially the case in the poorer and more crowded parts of the town. There are, however, a number of very well conducted eating-houses.

Like the dhobies, the eating-house keepers are constantly changing their places of business. During 1912, 102 were discontinued while 118 new registrations were granted, leaving 303 on the register at the end of the year.

(*f*) *Aerated Water Factories.*—There were 15 of these on the register at the end of the year, 10 being in Slave Island alone. Some of them are very well kept, while others are a constant source of trouble to this department. Just as in the case of most other trades, it is the petty trader who gives most trouble and requires the greatest amount of attention from the sanitary staff.

19.—Cemeteries.

The General Cemeteries are Kanatta, Madampitiya, and Liveramentu. The Council's staff control only so much of these cemeteries as has not been handed over to the Episcopalians and the Roman Catholics. A good deal of improvement has been effected in the appearance of the General Cemetery by the construction of the lych-gate and by the work of the garden staff. It is hoped that in time this may become one of the most beautiful spots in Colombo, as it ought to be. Madampitiya and Liveramentu cemeteries are both in a very neglected condition, and it is hoped that the appointment of the two new keepers will improve matters. Already Madampitiya shows signs of improvement ; but both there and at Liveramentu it will take some time and money to put them into a satisfactory state.

20.—Work Statements.

(*a*) *Sanitary Inspectors* (14 men and 1 woman Inspector).—It is the duty of Sanitary Inspectors to be constantly finding fault with and getting those punished who do not comply with the sanitary laws. Therefore the more energetic and fearless an Inspector is in carrying out his duty the greater is the number of persons against whom he has to proceed. It is thus obviously impossible for a good Sanitary Inspector to escape making enemies, especially in a place such as Colombo, where a very large section of the population is not only grossly careless in sanitary matters, but resents being compelled to observe the sanitary regulations. As everyone knows, the very first weapon which is generally used here by an enemy is the false charge, and it is not therefore surprising that not a year passes without the Sanitary Inspectors as a class being assailed with charges of blackmailing and other misconduct. The result of this is that a well-nigh intolerable atmosphere of suspicion and distrust has arisen around these men, making it extremely difficult for even an honest man to carry out his duty without the risk of being made the subject of attack. How far this distrust is justified it is exceedingly difficult to say, but personally I think the Inspectors as a class are a much maligned body. Nevertheless the feeling undoubtedly exists. That being so, it is hard to understand why one of the most effective means of checking the Inspectors, viz., a Chief Sanitary Inspector, has been denied this department, in spite of my repeated requests that such an officer should be appointed. This is, I should think, almost the only town of importance in the world which does not employ a Chief Sanitary Inspector, and I must again repeat my request that such an officer be appointed. Not only is it most depressing for the staff to have to work in an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust, but, if matters are allowed to continue as at present, it will become impossible to get good men to come forward as candidates for inspectorships. Nothing but a grave concern for the future of this department would have induced me to bring up this most distasteful subject ; but I feel that it is only fair to the men under me that their side of the case should be represented.

During the year 69,493 inspections were paid, which is an increase of 20,701 compared with the previous year ; 3,604 notices were served representing an increase of 503 ; 33 wells and 25 cesspits were closed ; 567 houses were disinfected (exclusive of the 1,031 disinfected by the Sub-Inspectors) ; 4,465 prosecutions were entered, of which 3,827 were convicted, 410 were pending, and 232 or 5 per cent. were discharged or withdrawn ; fines aggregating Rs. 33,052 were imposed representing an average fine of Rs. 8·63 per conviction, which is almost exactly the same as in 1911. Of the prosecutions, the vast majority were as usual for filthy premises.

The details of the work done, and of the structural improvements effected, are given in the Appendix, from which it will be seen that 1,428 new doors, windows, and skylights were constructed in existing buildings, 83 existing doors, windows, &c., were enlarged, 64 obstructive buildings were demolished, 60 obstructive parts of buildings, such as eaves, partitions, &c., were removed, and 410 ventilators were constructed.

(*b*) *Sub-Inspectors* (four).—The work of the Sub-Inspectors is confined ordinarily to inquiring into and taking action in respect of enteric fever and phthisis, but their services have at frequent intervals to be requisitioned to act for Sanitary Inspectors, there being no Relief Sanitary Inspector.* During the year they carried out the disinfection of 531 fever and 419 phthisis-infected houses, and 81 houses infected by other diseases, making in all 1,031 houses disinfected by them.

(*c*) *Cleansing Gang* (1 overseer, 4 coolies).—During the year 812 filthy premises were cleaned out by the Public Health Department cleansing gang, 240 of those being premises where enteric fever had occurred.

(*d*) *Insect Prevention Gang* (January to October, 1 overseer, 2 coolies ; November to December, 2 additional overseers and 4 additional coolies).—2,957 premises were visited during the year, in 573 of which mosquito breeding places were found and abolished. 25 prosecutions were entered in this connection and 24 convictions were obtained. 104 pools were oiled.

This gang has since been handed over to Major James, I.M.S., who is conducting a stegomyia survey, and is organizing this work on a much more comprehensive and effective scale than has hitherto been possible.

(*e*) *Disinfecting Station.*—The equifex steam disinfector worked satisfactorily, 145 loads comprising 3,785 articles being dealt with during the year.

21.—Municipal Free Dispensary, Slave Island.

The staff attached to this, which is so far the only Municipal dispensary in the town, consists of a Medical Officer, an Apothecary, two lady Health Visitors, and one Midwife. The Medical Officer attends to the patients who call at the dispensary, and also visits such cases in their houses as are reported by the Health Visitors to be unable to attend. He also visits confinement cases at the request of the midwife. The efforts of the staff are directed as far as possible with a view to preventing infant mortality. In addition to paying systematic visits to all houses in the poor quarters, the Health Visitors are required to visit every house in which a birth occurs in their district, and to inquire into and give advice in regard to infant feeding. For this purpose a weekly return of all births registered in the ward is sent from the office to the dispensary, and in cases where hand feeding is found inquiries are made as to the nature of the feeding, and advice is given. Such cases are visited on an average four times. 131 cases of hand feeding were thus detected and visited during 1912.

Although the infant mortality in this ward showed some signs of improvements during 1910 and 1911, *i.e.*, the first two years during which this dispensary has been in operation, it is disappointing to find that in 1912 it was again high, being in fact one of the highest infant death-rates in the town. Upon inquiring into this it was found that out of a total of 180 infant deaths in this ward during the year, no less than 77, *i.e.*, 42 per cent., were due to convulsions, no other single cause having been responsible for more than 18 deaths. It was further found that of these 77 deaths 21 occurred during the first and 20 during the second week of life, making in all 41 deaths, *i.e.*, 52 per cent., within the first month of life. As births do not, according to the present law, require to be registered before six weeks from date of birth, it follows that over half of the children born may die before this department hears of them.†

This state of affairs has been dealt with in England, under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, by making it compulsory for the father, or in his absence by any person attending upon the mother at the time of or within six hours after the birth, to give the Medical Officer of Health written notice of the birth within 36 hours of its occurrence ; such notice being in addition to, and not in substitution of, the usual registration.

A similar law should be adopted here ; but it would be necessary in such a case to provide a staff of health visitors sufficient to cope with the work entailed by the visiting of the cases reported. There are over 5,000 births registered in Colombo each year, but it would not be necessary to visit all of these, as many are under the care of qualified medical men and should require no attention from this department. Possibly one health visitor for each ward might suffice.

The Medical Officer of the dispensary reports that during the year 10,050 patients were treated at the dispensary, as against 7,906 in the previous year. Their total visits aggregated 18,671, the daily average being 60.

The details of the work done during the year by the staff of the dispensary are given in the Appendix.

22.—Municipal Midwives (Six).

677 cases, representing 690 births, were attended by the six Municipal midwives during 1912, there having been 13 multiple births. Amongst the children born there were 39 still-births and 13 deaths within ten days of birth, representing a death-rate (exclusive of still-births) of 1·93 per cent., which is considerably below the 1911 rates. Details of these cases are given in the Appendix.

23.—Municipal Enteric Hospital.

The Medical Officer of this institution reports that during the year 184 cases were treated, with 45 deaths, representing a case mortality of 24·4 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1911 were 354 cases with 77 deaths, representing a case mortality of 21·7 per cent.

The following statement shows the source of the cases admitted since the hospital was established, and the mortality amongst the cases :—

Case Mortality, Enteric Hospital, 1909–1912.

By whom sent.	Percentage of Deaths.				Rough Average for whole Period.
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	
Municipal officers	18·29	8·23	18·9	18·6	16· 0
General Hospital	14·81	14·25	20·2	23·0	18·06
Female hospitals	27·27	27·77	29·8	47·0	32·96
Voluntary from town	15·38	20·00	24·0	29·4	22·19
Average	17·80	14·81	21·7	24·4	19·68

* Since writing the above a Relief Inspector has been sanctioned by the Council.

† By Ordinance No. 4 of 1913 births must be reported to the Registrars within 36 hours of their occurrence.

Reference has been made in previous reports to the consistently high mortality amongst the cases sent from the female hospitals, and it has been suggested that some investigation by the authorities concerned is desirable. No information has, however, been so far received on the subject in this department.

As it was found impossible to obtain trained nurses for the enteric hospital, there being a very great scarcity of these in the town, two probationers were taken on, and are being trained under the matron. This system, although not so satisfactory as having trained nurses, works fairly well.

The health of the staff was well maintained during the year, none of them having contracted enteric fever.

24.—Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory.

Dr. Hirst, in his report which is annexed, gives an interesting account of the work which he has carried out during the year. The securing of the necessary appliances and stocks, most of which had to be obtained from Europe, occupied the greater part of the first half of the year; but by the end of the year the amount of work undertaken had reached the maximum which could conveniently be carried on in such a small laboratory. The present crowded state of the laboratory affords ample evidence of this, and it is advisable that provision should at once be made for extending the accommodation, and giving Dr. Hirst some assistants. As matters at present stand he has got no one who can in any way relieve him or act for him should a rush of work come, or should he become sick, or go on leave.

The work undertaken during the year included routine examination of the town water ; examination of the water in the public bathing wells ; examination of the milk supply ; an investigation into the effect of the sewage effluent from the treatment works upon the river, and into the survival of pathogenic organisms in the sewage sludge ; an investigation into the rat question with special reference to rat plague and rat leprosy, neither of which were however found ; a collection and classification of ectoparasites on rats, in which connection it is noteworthy that the common plague flea was not found ; an examination of all milk vendors with a view to the detection of enteric " carriers," none of which were however found ; an investigation of the problem of whether fæcal organisms ingested by fly larvæ breeding in the trenches at Narahenpita survive through the stage of pupa and imago and can so be carried to the town, but so far no definite conclusion has been arrived at on this point, the investigation of which is hampered by considerable practical difficulties.

Early in May the work of inoculating Municipal employés (free of charge) against enteric fever was with the consent of Council begun, and 68 injections were thus administered.

About the same time a circular letter was addressed to all the registered medical practitioners in the town inviting them to send samples of blood, sputa, &c., for free examination ; but they were slow to take advantage of this offer, only 55 out of a total of 313 samples having been received from that source during the year. It is, however, expected that this work will increase when the advantages attached to it become better realized. For a fuller account of this most important branch of work reference may be made to Dr. Hirst's report, which is annexed.

25.—Staff.

The various appointments, resignations, and changes which occurred amongst the staff during the year are shown in the statement annexed.

Colombo, May 20, 1913.

W. MARSHALL PHILIP,
Medical Officer of Health.

Annexure A.

Report of the City Analyst for 1912.

The total number of samples examined amounted to 1,617.

Milk was the food product mostly examined. 1,207 samples were received, of which 12·5 per cent. were considered adulterated.

The condensed milks tested numbered 7. The analyses showed the necessity of a thorough investigation of the condensed milks imported. Numerous samples have been tested in the current year, and a special report will be issued later on the subject.

230 waters were tested. All the town waters gave satisfactory results. Well waters were again not satisfactory. Some wells were tested several times and finally condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

The reservoir was visited with the Medical Officer of Health, and the system of supply examined. Nine samples were taken from different parts of the reservoir, inlets, screen washings, syphon, outlet. The results showed the system to be working satisfactorily.

Copper is constantly being detected in soda water ; 44 samples were tested, of which only 7 were free from copper.

Ten arracks were examined, of which only one was found free from copper. When the Excise Department is in full working no doubt copper free arracks, and a decrease in acids and higher alcohols, will be obtained.

Ghees are rarely pure : 8 were tested and found to be adulterated.

24 samples of flour were examined. They were all found up to the gluten standard.

26 samples of bread tested were found to be of good quality, and free from alum.

18 samples of sugar were found to be free from deleterious matter.

8 cakes and sweets examined, were found to be of good quality.

14 samples of sewage and sludges drawn from different parts of the sewage plant at Madampitiya and slaughter-house were investigated. The examination showed the plant to be working effectively, but the sewage to be more dilute than European sewage. 5 sub-soil waters were also examined in connection with above.

2 highly adulterated samples of tea were tested.

3 poonacs for the Veterinary Surgeon were analysed for a comparison of feeding qualities.

Colombo, May 23, 1913.

A. BRUCE,
Acting City Analyst.

I. Crude Death Rate, 1897-1912.

II. Infant Mortality, 1897-1912.

III. Death Rate, Pulmonary Group, 1897-1912.

Mean Death Rate 1897-1912 = 32.9

Mean Infant Death Rate 1897-1912 = 353

Percentage above mean.

Percentage below mean.

40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45

1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912

Zinco. S. G O. Nº 919. Oct. 1913.

IV. Death Rate from Phthisis, 1897-1912.

V. Death Rate from Pneumonia, 1897-1912.

VI. Death Rate from Diarrhoeal Diseases, 1897-1912.

Mean Death Rate, 1897-1912 = 3·06.

Mean Death Rate, 1897-1912 = 5·55.

Percentage above mean

Percentage below mean

40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45

1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912

Zinco. S.G.O., Nº920/13.

VII. Death Rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis, 1897-1912.

Mean Death Rate 1897-1912 = 3·47.

VIII. Death Rate from Dysentery, 1897-1912.

Mean Death Rate 1897-1912 = 2·09.

IX. Death Rate from Fevers, 1897-1912.

Mean Death Rate 1897-1912 = 2·65.

Percentage above mean

Percentage below mean

50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45

1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912

Zinco. S.G.O. Oct., 1913.

Annexure B.

Report of the Municipal Bacteriologist for 1912.

Summary of Work Done in the Laboratory during 1912.

	Samples received.	Examinations made.
Specimens of blood, sputa, &c., from Medical Practitioners, the Municipal Enteric Hospital, and the Public Health Department ..	313	373
Town and well waters	107	856
Food and milk samples	40	230
Sewage and miscellaneous	20	80
Rats caught by anti-pest gang	1,107	2,214
	1,587	3,753

In the course of a busy week about 1,000 tubes of culture media and 120 sterile plates and 200 sterile pipettes are prepared and used in the laboratory.

The year 1912 has been a period of rapid growth in the work of the laboratory. During the first six months of the year little general bacteriological work could be undertaken for lack of sufficient stores and equipment. The greater part of the necessary materials arrived from Europe towards the end of June. Before the end of the year the amount of work being done had reached the maximum which could conveniently be carried on in a small laboratory. It will be necessary to extend the laboratory and commence the training of an Assistant as soon as possible, if the work now in hand is to progress at a reasonably rapid rate.

The routine bacteriological examination of the Colombo water supply was commenced on March 30. I have personally collected ninety samples from the various reservoirs and from standpipes and house-taps throughout the town. Each sample has been subjected to an unusually complete series of bacteriological tests. The results obtained have in many instances proved to be of great practical and scientific interest.

Many of the questions which have arisen in the course of the inquiry are still under investigation. I hope to be able to include an account of the work done on the bacteriology of the Colombo water supply during 1912 in an Appendix to a future annual report, dealing fully with the whole subject. It is probably justifiable to draw the conclusion from the analyses completed during 1912 that the main supply from Labugama is on the whole bacteriologically satisfactory. The water shows evidence of a minor degree of contamination of a comparativcly harmless nature. It strikingly exhibits the influence of variations in amount of sunlight and rainfall on the bacteriology of water.

The results of the bacteriological analyses of town water have occasionally indicated fæcal contamination. In one instance the source of pollution was definitely traced to a fractured main. There is a striking difference between the bacterial content of the water issuing from the Elie House and Maligakanda reservoirs respectivcly. For example, while six samples of Elie House water taken at different times average 52 organisms per c.c., a similar number of Maligakanda reservoir waters taken at corresponding dates show an average of 316 per c.c.

The examination of the Colombo bathing-well waters was commenced in September. It will probably require another twelve months to complete the examination of all the well waters. Meanwhile it may be said that while some of the samples yicldcd unexpectedly satisfactory results, on the whole the majority of the waters so far examined are not of good quality.

An inquiry into the bacteriological condition of the milk supplied in Colombo began in August. Some of the samples examined were extremely unsatisfactory, containing as many as 20,000,000 organisms per c.c., and much filth. On the other hand, the results obtained from some of the samples show that it is possible to supply milk of a high degree of bacterial purity, even under the adverse conditions in respect of temperature which prevail in the tropics. One sample obtained from a dairy in Castle street contained only 10 organisms per c.c.

The *B. tuberculosis* has not as yet been found in a milk sample. Tuberculosis appears to be rare among cattle in India and Ceylon, doubtless as a consequence of the open air conditions under which the animals are kept.

At the instance of the City Sanitation Engineer, bacteriological investigations have been carried out into the effect of sewage effluent from the Madampitiya treatment works on the water of the Kelani river and into the survival of pathogenic organisms in sewage sludge. The result of the first inquiry showed that under the conditions then prevailing the effect upon the river water was only discernible for a distance of about 500 yards from the outfall of the sewer.

I have devoted a good deal of attention during the year to the details of the equipment of the new laboratory for the analysis of sewage at Madampitiya.

During the course of the year over 1,000 rats caught by the anti-pest gang have been examined at the laboratory. The rats were derived in approximately equal numbers from each ward.

No chronic or acute rat plague could be detected in any of the specimens examined. Suspicious lesions in the lymphatic glands and internal viscera were detected in several rats, but in no instance could the plague bacillus be isolated. General enlargement of the lymphatic glands was associated in some rats with the presence of unusually large numbers of the *Trypanosoma Lewisi* in the blood.

A search has also been made for evidence of the rat leprosy of Stefansky, both the skin and the superficial lymphatic glands being carefully examined. It has been suggested that there is an association between the disease in the rat and in the human subject. I have been unable to detect any sign of rat leprosy in the Colombo rat. Skin lesions due to a small sarcoptic parasite are not uncommon. It is probable that the disease is more or less peculiar to sewer rats. *Mus rattus* appears to be the species of rat most common in Colombo. Seventy-five per cent. of the local rats brought to the laboratory were members of this species. With the exception of a few specimens of musk rat, the remainder consisted of *Mus decumanus*.

A collection of the ecto-parasites from these rats were forwarded to the British Museum for identification. The fleas were identified as *Xenopsylla Astia* (Roths), a species first described by the Hon. C. N. Rothschild from Rangoon fleas (1911).

Among the Gamasid parasites were the widely distributed *Lelaps agilis* (Koch), and a species of Leiognathus, which is possibly new. It is noteworthy that the common plague flea, *Xenopsylla cheopis* (Roths), was not found.

It has not been practicable with the assistance at my disposal to undertake an accurate determination of the flea index. The comparatively few observations I have been able to make indicate that the period of maximum prevalance of fleas on Colombo rats occurs during the south-west monsoon. This is presumably the likely period for a plague epidemic. if such a misfortune were to fall upon Colombo. The months of March and April appear to be the principal breeding season.

A circular letter was issued on May 21 by the Medical Officer of Health to medical men practising within the Municipal limits inviting them to send samples of blood, sputa, &c., to the laboratory for bacteriological diagnosis, free of charge. For some months after the issue of the circular very little advantage was taken of the privilege. Towards the end of the year, however, the number of samples received from practitioners showed an increase. The total number of examinations of this kind only amounts to 55.

On May 17 I commenced the administration of doses of typhoid vaccine to Municipal employés. The vaccine employed is prepared in the laboratory by a similar method to that used with such success by Sir William Leishman for the anti-typhoid vaccination of the British Army in India. Sixty-eight injections have been given since May.

A commencement was made in November with an inquiry into the incidence of typhoid fever " carriers " in Colombo. At the suggestion of the Medical Officer of Health an attempt is being made to solve the question of the survival of fœcal organisms ingested by fly larvæ breeding in the trenches at the night-soil depôt through the stage of pupa and imago.

I should like here to express a word of commendation for the painstaking manner in which the clerk to the laboratory, Mr. L. P. Perera Gunetilleke, and the present attendant, H. J. Caldera, have performed their duties since appointment.

L. FABIAN HIRST,
Municipal Bacteriologist.

Colombo, April 8, 1913.

Annexure C.

STATISTICS.

No. 1.

(*a*) Average Monthly Mean Temperature at Colombo (Fort). 43–44 Years.	°	(*b*) Monthly Mean Temperature at Colombo (Fort) during 1912.	°	(*c*) Average Monthly Mean Pressure at Colombo (Fort). Altitude 40 Feet above Mean Sea Level.	Inches.
January ..	79·1	January ..	78·9	January ..	29·875
February ..	80·3	February ..	81·4	February ..	29·875
March ..	82·1	March ..	83·1	March ..	29·855
April ..	82·7	April ..	82·8	April ..	29·815
May ..	82·3	May ..	82·4	May ..	29·804
June ..	81·0	June ..	80·9	June ..	29·812
July ..	80·6	July ..	82·3	July ..	29·824
August ..	80·7	August ..	82·2	August ..	29·829
September ..	80·8	September ..	82·9	September ..	29·848
October ..	80·0	October ..	80·6	October ..	29·849
November ..	79·8	November ..	80·3	November ..	29·854
December ..	79·1	December ..	79·4	December ..	29·866
Year ..	80·7	Year ..	81·4	Year ..	29·842

(*d*) Monthly Mean Pressure at Colombo (Fort) during 1912.	Inches.	Rainfall at Observatory, 1912. Gauge Altitude 4 Feet above Ground Level.	Inches.	Rainfall Average for 43 Years made up of Observatory Records, and Fort Records corrected to the Lower Altitude.	Inches
January ..	29·933	January ..	1·11	January ..	3·65
February ..	29·883	February ..	2·25	February ..	2·10
March ..	29·873	March ..	1·47	March ..	4·50
April ..	29·853	April ..	10·60	April ..	10·53
May ..	29·825	May ..	19·28	May ..	12·03
June ..	29·829	June ..	19·01	June ..	8·26
July ..	29·818	July ..	4·59	July ..	4·89
August ..	29·833	August ..	1·82	August ..	3·78
September ..	29·849	September ..	5·08	September ..	5·15
October ..	29·861	October ..	17·23	October ..	15·34
November ..	29·862	November ..	12·98	November ..	12·51
December ..	29·893	December ..	5·72	December ..	5·49
Year ..	29·859	Year ..	101·14	Year ..	88·23

No. 2.—Population by Race.

Race.	Population at Census of 1911.	Population estimated to Middle of 1912.
All Races	212,295 ..	227,026
Europeans	3,001 ..	3,160
Burghers	13,485 ..	14,932
Sinhalese	94,085 ..	101,774
Tamils	51,975 ..	55,208
Moors	38,169 ..	40,036
Malays	5,364 ..	5,687
Others	6,216 ..	6,229

No. 3.—Area and Estimated Population by Wards, 1912.

Wards.	Total Area.	Nett available Area.	Estimated Population.	Density per Acre of available Area.
Fort and Galle Face ..	220	112	3,631	32·4
Pettah	92	67	8,245	123·0
San Sebastian ..	116	108	11,939	110·5
St. Paul's ..	143	135	25,576	189·4
Kotahena* ..	1,649	1,056	41,936	39·7
New Bazaar ..	289	226	23,068	102·1
Maradana* ..	1,297	1,025	45,219	44·1
Slave Island ..	313	304	22,732	74·8
Kollupitiya* ..	1,928	1,655	25,895	15·7
Eastward Extension ..	1,593	1,593	11,286	7·1
Wellawatta Extension	620	620	7,499	12·1
The Lake ..	416	—	—	—
Colombo Town ..	8,676	6,901	227,026	32·9

* These Wards are further divided for administration purposes.

[For Table 4 see page 36.]

No. 5.—Colombo and Ceylon Birth-rates, 1902–1912.

Year.	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population. Colombo.	Ceylon.
1902	22·9	38·5
1903	21·5	40·0
1904	21·6	38·5
1905	22·5	38·7
1906	26·4	35·7
1907	23·4	32·8
1908	24·5	40·1
1909	23·7	37·5
1910	23·1	39·0
1911	24·7	—
Average, 1902–1911 ..	23·4	—
1912	22·9	—

No. 6.—Racial Birth-rates.

Race.	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population. Average, 1902–1911.	1912.
All Races	23·5	22·9
Europeans	28·4	28·5
Burghers	33·4	30·3
Sinhalese	30·0	28·5
Tamils	12·2	12·2
Moors	19·2	19·5
Malays	30·7	34·6
Others	12·9	15·4

No. 7.—Ward Birth-rates.

Ward.	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population. Average, 1902–1911.	1912.
Colombo Town	23·5	22·9
Fort and Galle Face	3·8	2·8
Pettah	6·5	5·0
San Sebastian	19·8	19·9
St. Paul's	17·1	16·2
Kotahena	21·3	21·2
New Bazaar	23·2	20·9
Maradana	21·8	21·3
Slave Island	23·2	21·8
Kollupitiya	17·5	16·2
Eastward Extension	16·3	14·7
Wellawatta	—	24·9

No. 4.—Population at the Census of March 10, 1911.

Wards.	Persons.			Nationalities.										Religions.					No. of Houses occupied.	No. of Families.
				Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Europeans.	Burghers and Eurasians.	Malays.	Others.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Low-country.	Kandyan.	Ceylon.	Indian.	Ceylon.	Indian.											
Fort	3,497	3,374	123	911	42	184	540	330	932	295	98	48	117	788	490	1,325	873	21	170	170
Military ..	*15*	*13*	*2*	—	—	—	*6*	—	—	—	—	—	*9*	—	*7*	*1*	—	*7*	—	—
Pettah	7,967	6,995	972	2,254	80	250	2,281	335	1,895	55	147	66	604	2,082	1,966	2,766	1,134	19	1,411	1,411
St. Paul's ..	24,732	15,840	8,892	5,272	117	4,075	8,976	2,809	2,608	14	546	30	285	3,138	9,478	5,555	6,560	1	5,328	5,403
San Sebastian ..	11,543	7,222	4,321	3,271	74	533	1,771	3,018	2,093	28	415	187	153	2,756	1,818	5,373	1,596	—	2,137	2,210
Kotahena North ..	15,296	8,515	6,781	10,355	135	502	1,334	1,815	362	23	521	105	144	3,907	1,445	2,299	7,643	2	2,941	3,326
Kotahena South ..	25,260	14,196	11,064	13,997	207	2,655	3,957	1,119	494	163	2,239	185	244	5,596	3,995	1,837	13,825	7	4,428	4,777
New Bazaar ..	22,306	12,893	9,413	8,473	189	1,312	2,265	4,954	2,129	41	1,487	202	1,254	6,536	3,975	7,599	4,186	10	4,361	4,680
Maradana North ..	28,793	16,835	11,958	14,228	478	959	3,409	4,661	518	358	2,902	852	428	12,373	3,788	6,184	6,441	7	4,413	4,505
Maradana South ..	14,950	9,176	5,774	6,742	229	1,405	2,185	1,853	465	252	1,119	539	161	5,424	2,833	2,886	3,782	25	3,402	3,653
Slave Island ..	20,979	12,958	8,021	6,589	254	1,571	3,489	2,264	1,599	207	900	2,801	1,305	5,905	4,073	7,341	3,609	51	4,156	4,250
Military ..	*1,006*	*948*	*58*	—	—	—	—	—	—	*249*	—	—	*757*	—	*382*	*280*	*261*	*83*	—	—
Kollupitiya North ..	6,334	3,732	2,602	2,952	76	591	1,169	374	112	335	429	179	117	2,293	1,206	678	2,145	12	1,156	1,185
Kollupitiya South ..	18,702	11,464	7,238	8,803	382	931	3,761	708	358	946	2,263	117	433	7,342	3,636	1,271	6,263	190	2,657	2,699
New Extensions ..	10,915	6,475	4,440	7,743	232	284	1,580	241	123	35	419	53	205	7,122	1,597	426	1,765	5	2,107	2,132
Total ..	212,295	130,636	81,659	91,590	2,495	15,252	36,723	24,481	13,688	3,001	13,485	5,364	6,216	55,262	40,689	45,821	60,083	440	38,667	40,401

No. 8.—Death-rate per 1,000 population from:—

Zymotic Diseases	—	..	2·52
Tuberculous Diseases :—			
(*a*) Phthisis	2·82	..	2·96
(*b*) Others	0·14		
Diseases of Respiratory System :—			
(*a*) Pneumonia	3·70	..	4·97
(*b*) Others	1·27		
Diseases of Circulatory System	—	..	0·52
Diseases of Nervous System	—	..	3·31
Malignant Diseases (Cancer, &c.)	—	..	0·21
Septic Diseases	—	..	0·15
Violence	—	..	0·60
Premature birth	—	..	0·59
All other causes	—	..	11·01
	All causes	..	26·84

N.B.—These rates have been calculated exclusive of deaths in hospitals of non-residents.

[For Tables 9 and 10 see pages 38 and 39.]

No. 11.—Principal Causes of Deaths, 1902–1912, All Races, All Ages.

Cause of Death.	Rate per 1,000 Population. Average, 1902 to 1911.	Crude 1912.	Corrected 1912.	Increase or Decrease (Crude).
Diarrhœa and enteritis	3·79	2·85	2·58	— ·94
Phthisis	3·48	3·14	2·82	— ·34
Pneumonia	3·40	3·90	3·70	+ ·50
Infantile convulsions	2·67	2·14	2·08	— ·53
Ill-defined causes	2·63	1·59	1·45	—1·04
Dysentery	1·97	1·20	1·07	— ·77
Enteric fever	1·31	1·10	0·96	— ·21
Bronchitis	1·23	0·97	0·97	— ·26
Tetanus	1·15	0·51	0·50	— ·64
Remittent fever	0·62	0·25	0·24	— ·38
Simple and ill-defined fever	0·47	0·10	0·10	— ·37
Anchylostomiasis	0·40	0·30	0·20	— ·10
Intermittent fever	0·01	0·00	0·00	— ·01

No. 12.—Mortality from Groups of Diseases, 1902 to 1912. Rate per 1,000 Population.

Year.	Pulmonary.	Diarrhœal.	Fevers.
1902	7·15	6·64	2·73
1903	7·40	6·89	3·00
1904	7·40	5·32	2·10
1905	8·10	6·89	2·01
1906	9·08	7·85	3·28
1907	8·04	5·11	2·53
1908	9·12	5·40	2·72
1909	9·32	4·78	2·10
1910	7·19	4·19	1·69
1911	8·24	4·57	2·29
Average, 1902 to 1911	8·11	5·76	2·41
1912 (crude)	8·01	4·05	1·45
1912 (corrected)	7·49	3·65	1·30
Increase or Decrease (crude)	— ·10	— 1·71	— 0·96

No. 9.—Births and Deaths and their Rates for each Race during the Year 1912, showing the Rates for the previous Year and the Average for previous Ten Years.

Race.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the middle of the Year.	Births.			Deaths.					Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.			Death-rate per 1,000 Population.				
		Average, 1902 to 1911.	1911.	1912.	Average, 1902 to 1911.	1911, Inclusive of Non-residents.	1911, Exclusive of Non-residents.	1912, Inclusive of Non-residents.	1912, Exclusive of Non-residents.	Average, 1902 to 1911.	1911.	1912.	Average, 1902 to 1911	1911, Inclusive of Non-residents.	1911, Exclusive of Non-residents.	1912, Inclusive of Non-residents.	1912, Exclusive of Non-residents.
All Races	227,026	4,311	5,280	5,193	6,050	7,234	6,603	6,636	6,094	23·5	24·7	22·9	33·0	33·8	30·9	29·2	26·8
Europeans	3,160	80	66	90	84	85	68	64	37	28·4	22·0	28·5	29·4	28·3	22·7	20·3	11·7
Burghers	14,932	423	482	452	336	370	362	345	334	33·4	35·5	30·3	26·5	27·3	26·7	23·1	22·4
Sinhalese	101,774	2,403	3,022	2,903	2,870	3,510	2,970	3,252	2,817	30·0	31·9	28·5	35·8	37·1	31·4	32·0	27·7
Tamils	55,208	533	678	675	1,405	1,764	1,721	1,552	1,502	12·2	12·8	12·2	32·2	33·4	32·6	28·1	27·2
Moors	40,036	651	751	780	999	1,123	1.111	1,033	1,026	19·2	19·5	19·5	29·4	29·2	28·8	25·8	25·6
Malays	5,687	153	210	197	177	218	217	186	185	30·7	38·6	34·6	35·5	40·1	40·0	32·7	32·5
Others	6,229	68	71	96	179	164	154	204	193	12·9	11·8	15·4	34·0	27·3	25·6	32·8	31·0

No. 10.—Births and Deaths and their Rates with the Principal Causes of Deaths for each Ward in the Town of Colombo during the Year 1912.

Ward.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Middle of the Year.	Births.										Deaths.																							
		Total Births.			Nationality.							Total Deaths.			Nationality.							Principal Causes.													
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Fevers.	Phthisis.	Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	Diarrhœa, Dysentery, & Enteritis.	Infantile Convulsions and Tetanus.	Debility.	Old Age.	Accident.	Homicide.	Suicide.	Execution.
Colombo Town ..	227,026	5,193	2,715	2,478	90	452	2,903	675	780	197	96	6,636	3,780	2,850	64	345	3,252	1,552	1,033	186	204	—	1	11	330	713	1108	920	589	410	303	127	16	9	12
Fort	3,631	10	6	4	7	—	1	2	—	—	—	26	23	3	7	—	1	10	4	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	1	—	1	6	1	—	—
Pettah	8,245	41	25	16	—	2	24	8	—	2	5	80	56	24	—	4	22	32	15	1	6	—	—	—	2	11	23	4	5	5	1	1	—	—	—
San Sebastian ..	11,939	237	129	108	1	10	75	18	123	7	3	262	146	116	—	10	71	49	129	—	3	—	—	—	18	23	54	31	29	25	9	2	—	1	—
St. Paul's	25,576	413	208	205	—	21	124	158	90	2	18	563	301	262	—	13	129	291	104	2	24	—	—	1	18	65	120	66	62	42	30	1	—	—	—
Kotahena	41,936	889	455	434	3	74	627	100	76	7	2	948	477	471	1	63	632	150	97	3	2	—	—	5	58	78	213	72	70	92	56	8	1	1	—
New Bazaar ..	23,068	481	254	227	1	37	211	54	157	8	13	663	321	342	—	40	260	87	237	11	28	—	—	4	18	72	135	58	87	61	35	2	1	—	—
Maradana	45,219	964	499	465	17	113	509	75	169	72	9	1,043	567	476	4	86	528	140	209	50	26	—	—	1	42	107	186	160	148	29	86	14	—	1	1
Slave Island ..	22,732	495	266	229	9	30	183	74	87	83	29	523	276	247	4	20	166	102	101	102	28	—	—	—	21	52	84	40	84	30	30	7	—	2	—
Kollupitiya	25,895	420	218	202	41	66	209	52	33	11	8	359	193	166	11	32	203	66	32	9	6	—	—	—	12	48	35	28	50	18	19	5	—	2	—
Eastward Extension ..	11,286	166	86	80	—	3	138	14	7	—	3	121	72	49	—	1	87	28	3	—	2	—	—	—	4	9	13	12	19	9	7	3	—	—	11
Wellawatta Extension ..	7,499	187	100	87	2	25	117	18	19	3	3	132	69	41	1	12	79	21	14	3	2	—	—	—	3	9	21	28	14	8	6	2	—	—	—
Hospitals (Town Residents) ..	—	890	469	421	9	71	685	102	19	2	2	952	607	345	6	42	430	373	57	1	43	—	—	—	86	136	129	228	12	46	9	31	4	1	—
Hospitals (Unknown) ..												422	296	126	3	11	209	153	24	2	20	—	—	—	12	31	43	99	5	23	9	25	2	1	—
Hospitals (Non-Residents) ..												542	376	166	27	11	435	50	7	1	11	—	1	—	35	72	48	91	3	22	5	20	7	—	—

Ward.	Rate per 1,000 Population.								Infant Mortality.	
	Births.			Deaths.						
	Average, 1902 to 1911.	1911.	1912.	Average, 1902 to 1911.	1911 Crude.	1911 Corrected.*	1912 Crude.	1912 Corrected.*	Children under One Year.	Proportion to 1,000 Births.
Colombo Town ..	23·5	24·7	22·9	33·0	33·8	30·9	29·2	26·8	1,554	299
Fort	3·8	2·8	2·8	11·5	10·7	12·1	7·2	9·6	1	100
Pettah	6·5	5·4	5·0	13·0	12·4	28·5	9·7	38·1	16	390
San Sebastian ..	19·8	21·5	19·9	23·5	26·6	29·9	22·0	23·2	78	329
St. Paul's	17·1	16·2	16·2	25·2	31·4	37·0	22·0	25·0	139	337
Kotahena	21·3	24·0	21·2	26·0	25·1	26·9	22·6	24·9	270	304
New Bazaar ..	23·2	24·9	20·9	28·3	28·3	32·0	28·7	32·5	212	441
Maradana	21·8	21·8	21·3	25·4	33·0	27·5	23·1	27·6	312	324
Slave Island ..	23·2	22·8	21·8	26·6	21·8	24·1	23·0	26·2	180	364
Kollupitiya	17·5	17·9	16·2	18·8	15·2	18·7	13·9	16·9	109	260
Eastward Extension ..	—	16·3	14·7	—	18·2	21·4	10·7	15·8	36	217
Wellawatta Extension ..	—	—	24·9	—	—	—	17·6	21·1	50	267
Hospitals (Town Residents) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hospitals (Unknown) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	170
Hospitals (Non-Residents) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

* By a corrected rate is meant the death-rate corrected for Deaths in Hospitals, the rate for Colombo town having been calculated, exclusive of Deaths of non-residents, while the Ward rates include the Deaths of Ward residents that occurred in the Hospitals.

No. 13.—Principal Causes of Deaths, 1912, expressed as a Percentage of Total Deaths in each Race.

Cause of Death.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Phthisis	10·5	2·7	11·7	11·0	8·9	10·2	15·7	12·4
Pneumonia	13·8	2·7	12·3	12·8	16·4	11·9	12·4	23·3
Bronchitis	3·6	—	4·5	3·8	2·3	4·4	5·9	4·2
All pulmonary	27·9	5·4	28·5	27·6	27·6	26·5	34·0	39·9
Diarrhœa and enteritis	9·6	5·4	5·7	8·7	14·0	8·3	7·5	5·2
Dysentery	4·0	2·7	4·2	2·4	6·5	4·4	1·6	7·8
All diarrhœal	13·6	8·1	9·9	11·1	20·5	12·7	9·1	13·0
Enteric fever	3·5	13·5	6·3	4·1	2·7	2·6	1·1	4·6
Simple and ill-defined fever	0·4	—	—	0·5	0·2	0·3	0·6	—
Remittent fever	0·9	—	0·6	0·6	1·1	0·8	3·2	2·1
Intermittent fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All fevers	4·8	13·5	6·9	5·2	4·0	3·7	4·9	6·7

No. 14.—Colombo and Ceylon Death-rates, 1902–1912.

Year.	Death-rate per 1,000 Population. Colombo.	Ceylon.
1902	33·3	27·5
1903	34·4	25·9
1904	30·2	24·9
1905	33·9	27·7
1906	39·1	34·3
1907	31·4	30·1
1908	35·2	29·4
1909	32·0	31·0
1910	28·8	27·3
1911	33·8	—
Average, 1902–1911	33·0	—
1912 Crude rate	29·2	—
1912 Corrected for non-residents	26·8	—
1912 Corrected for age and sex constitution	31·5	—

No. 15.—Colombo Racial Death-rates (all Causes).

Death-rate per 1,000 Population.

Race.	Average. 1902–1911.	1912. Crude Rate.	1912. Rate corrected for Deaths in Hospitals of Non-residents.	Increase or Decrease (Crude).	Increase or Decrease (Corrected).
All Races	33·0	29·2	26·8	— 3·8	— 6·2
Europeans	29·4	20·3	11·7	— 9·1	—17·7
Burghers	26·5	23·1	22·4	— 3·4	— 4·1
Sinhalese	35·8	32·0	27·7	— 3·8	— 8·1
Tamils	32·2	28·1	27·2	— 4·1	— 5·0
Moors	29·4	25·8	25·6	— 3·6	— 3·8
Malays	35·5	32·7	32·5	— 2·8	— 3·0
Others	34·0	32·8	31·0	— 1·2	— 3·0

No. 16—Death rate (Crude) of each Race per 1,000 Population, 1897 onwards.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1897	34·6	32·2	29·7	36·8	44·8	35·7	43·1	42·6
1898	33·6	31·3	27·8	36·6	42·5	37·3	41·3	46·2
1899	29·5	21·6	25·1	30·3	31·3	29·9	30·6	19·9
1900	33·8	27·5	25·6	34·2	37·9	32·9	41·1	24·6
1901	34·7	30·0	24·9	34·3	40·0	33·0	37·2	35·8
1902	33·3	27·1	26·1	33·7	37·4	31·3	31·6	32·6
1903	34·4	34·1	28·0	37·5	34·1	30·4	32·1	35·2
1904	30·2	27·6	25·7	32·5	26·3	29·1	41·2	36·2
1905	33·9	28·0	26·5	37·4	32·1	30·8	33·6	38·8
1906	39·1	36·6	29·6	41·8	41·0	30·9	35·5	46·4
1907	31·4	26·4	23·1	32·8	31·8	29·3	37·6	36·3
1908	35·2	36·5	30·2	40·9	29·5	30·3	38·4	39·0
1909	32·0	23·8	25·1	35·9	31·9	27·4	34·2	27·0
1910	28·8	26·2	23·5	29·5	26·2	25·8	30·3	26·0
1911	33·8	28·3	27·3	37·1	33·4	29·2	40·1	27·3
1912	29·2	20·3	23·1	32·0	28·1	25·8	32·7	32·8

No. 17.—Colombo Ward Death-rates (all Causes).

Ward	Death-rate per 1,000 Population. Average. 1902–1911.	1912. Crude Rate.	1912 corrected for Deaths in Hospitals of Non-residents.	Increase or Decrease (Crude).	Increase in the Death rate as a Result of the Correction for Deaths of Ward Residents in Hospitals.
Fort and Galle Face ..	11·5	7·2	9·6	— 4·3	2·4
Pettah ..	13·0	9·7	38·1	— 3·3	28·4
San Sebastian ..	23·5	22·0	23·2	— 1·5	1·2
St. Paul's ..	25·2	22·0	25·0	— 3·2	3·0
Kotahena ..	26·0	22·6	24·9	— 3·4	2·3
New Bazaar ..	28·3	28·7	32·5	+ ·4	3·8
Maradana ..	25·4	23·1	27·6	— 2·3	4·5
Slave Island ..	26·6	23·0	26·2	— 3·6	3·2
Kollupitiya ..	18·8	13·9	16·9	— 4·9	3·0
Eastward Extension ..	17·6	10·7	15·8	— 6·9	5·1
Wellawatta Extension ..	—	17·6	21·1	—	3·5
Colombo Town ..	33·0	29·2	26·8	— 3·8	— 2·4

No. 18.—Deaths of Males and Females at different Age Periods for each Race in the Colombo Municipality during the Year 1912.

Age at Death.	Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		All Races.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year of age (see particulars on statement) ..	1	1	44	40	459	363	138	119	162	136	31	26	17	17	852	702
Under Five Years—																
1 year and under 2 ..	—	—	25	19	120	117	42	42	42	34	8	6	—	—	237	218
2 years and under 3 ..	—	1	5	8	69	68	27	20	23	32	3	2	3	4	130	135
3 years and under 4 ..	—	—	6	5	36	49	17	9	10	9	2	4	—	2	71	78
4 years and under 5 ..	—	1	3	2	21	37	10	6	2	15	—	3	1	—	37	64
Over Five Years—																
5 years and under 10 ..	2	—	2	9	60	60	18	20	20	17	6	4	2	1	110	111
10 years and under 15 ..	—	—	8	4	40	36	29	9	16	14	1	2	2	2	96	67
15 years and under 20 ..	—	—	9	5	60	63	62	20	16	21	2	9	12	5	161	123
20 years and under 25 ..	5	2	7	7	101	76	105	40	19	32	2	6	26	3	265	166
25 years and under 35 ..	17	1	16	14	155	166	189	90	49	51	9	6	36	8	471	336
35 years and under 45 ..	8	3	16	6	170	124	143	58	39	29	9	3	27	—	412	223
45 years and under 55 ..	6	—	13	13	152	89	78	36	28	23	8	3	13	1	298	165
55 years and under 65 ..	2	2	10	11	135	83	67	31	41	17	3	1	9	2	267	147
65 years and under 75 ..	6	1	8	13	76	51	32	14	24	13	4	2	1	—	151	94
75 years and under 85 ..	3	2	8	4	62	62	19	26	34	26	5	6	5	—	136	126
85 years and over	—	—	2	3	42	50	18	18	20	19	2	8	2	3	86	101
Total ..	50	14	182	163	1758	1494	994	558	545	488	95	91	156	48	3780	2856
Persons ..	64		345		3,252		1,552		1,033		186		204		6,636	

No. 19.—Causes of Deaths Registered in Colombo during the Year 1912.

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.											Hospitals.			Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ..	6094	26	80	262	563	948	663	1043	523	359	121	132	952	422	542	37	334	2817	1502	1026	185	193
I.—General Diseases ..	1610	5	21	68	152	295	188	221	106	85	18	24	326	101	200	9	115	729	370	278	50	59
1 Epidemic Diseases	572	2	6	34	59	93	63	60	34	21	6	10	143	41	72	6	50	224	159	91	13	29
2. Septic Diseases ..	33	1	1	—	2	4	5	6	—	—	1	1	9	3	11	—	4	15	6	6	1	1
3. Tuberculous Diseases ..	673	—	12	24	67	81	77	112	53	52	9	10	143	33	79	1	42	325	141	109	30	25
4. Venereal Diseases	30	—	—	3	3	—	2	3	4	—	—	1	6	8	10	—	1	20	2	5	1	1
5. Cancer or Malignant Diseases ..	47	—	1	1	2	2	3	11	3	3	1	2	9	9	14	1	5	25	6	10	—	—
6. Other General Diseases ..	255	2	1	6	19	115	38	29	12	9	1	—	16	7	14	1	13	120	56	57	5	3
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ..	753	1	12	43	87	56	102	186	107	79	21	21	21	17	13	5	43	364	142	156	29	14
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	119	1	4	8	11	19	17	20	6	6	—	2	19	6	18	4	8	56	27	19	2	3
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	1126	7	24	58	124	220	137	192	90	47	14	21	138	54	56	6	60	491	302	173	36	58
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	968	2	7	26	63	114	56	193	65	46	25	29	242	100	128	5	40	455	296	133	22	17
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	171	—	1	9	23	18	26	20	3	9	2	4	46	10	42	2	7	77	50	30	—	5
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	104	—	1	6	10	12	14	12	15	7	1	—	20	6	5	—	4	41	21	31	3	4
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	49	—	2	—	1	2	—	4	1	3	1	1	25	9	15	1	2	19	17	10	—	—
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
X.—Malformations ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	426	—	4	23	35	84	56	55	48	26	11	13	11	60	1	—	23	210	91	78	14	10
XII.—Old Age ..	298	1	1	9	30	56	35	86	30	19	7	6	9	9	5	2	15	149	52	62	13	5
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes ..	137	7	1	3	1	10	3	16	9	7	14	2	36	28	27	2	5	55	60	6	—	9
1. Suicide ..	9	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	3	1	—	—
2. Homicide ..	9	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	7	1	1	6	1	—	—	—
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—
4. Accident and other External Violence	107	6	1	2	1	8	2	14	7	5	3	2	31	25	20	1	4	33	55	5	—	9
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	329	2	2	9	26	62	29	37	43	24	6	8	59	22	31	1	11	169	74	50	15	9
I.—General Diseases. *Epidemic Diseases.*																						
1.—Enteric Fever ..	218	—	—	12	11	55	13	30	9	5	3	2	71	7	31	5	21	114	40	27	2	9
2.—Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria ..	55	—	2	5	5	2	4	11	7	—	—	—	14	5	4	—	2	18	17	8	6	4
4. (b) Malaria Cachexia ..	11	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	5	2	3	1	—
5.—Smallpox (a) Vaccinated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (b) Not Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (c) Doubtful ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.—Measles	11	—	—	—	1	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	1	—	—
7.—Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough ..	12	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	6	—	3	1	—
9. (a) Diphtheria ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	2	2	—	1	—	—
9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (c) Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	4	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
11.—Miliary Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.—Cholera Nostras ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished) ..	242	2	2	14	39	23	35	17	14	13	2	7	48	26	27	1	14	67	97	45	3	15
15.—Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—Yellow Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
18.—Erysipelas ..	10	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	3	4	1	2	—	—
19. (a) Mumps ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox)..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (a) Pyæmia ..	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	5	3	1	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (b) Septicæmia ..	22	1	1	—	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	8	2	9	—	3	10	2	5	1	1
Septic Diseases. (c) Vaccinia ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.											Hospitals.			Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
21.—Glanders ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
24.—Tetanus ..	114	1	1	3	10	51	16	10	7	2	—	—	10	3	2	—	2	46	30	30	5	1
25.—Mycoses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 28.(*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	638	—	11	23	64	78	72	107	52	46	9	9	136	31	72	1	39	308	133	104	29	24
Tuberculous Diseases. 28.(*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 30.—Tuberculous Meningitis	9	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	1	4	—	2	3	3	—	—	1
Tuberculous Diseases. 31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted) ..	13	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	2	—	1	2	1	2	—	1	6	1	4	1	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	6	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
36.—Rickets	73	—	—	1	4	40	19	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	39	9	17	—	—
37.—Syphilis	30	—	—	3	3	—	2	3	4	—	—	1	6	8	8	—	1	20	2	5	1	1
37*a*.—Parangi Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.—Gonococcus Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 39.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity ..	18	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	5	5	—	1	8	3	6	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 40.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver ..	7	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	—	1	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 41.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 42.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs ..	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	3	1	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 43.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Breast ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 44.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Skin ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 45.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified.	11	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	8	2	1	—	—
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted) ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
48.(*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.(*b*) Osteo-Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.(*c*) Chronic Rheumatism ..	14	—	—	1	1	3	—	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	3	3	—	1
48.(*d*) Gout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.—Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50.—Diabetes (Mellitus) ..	18	—	—	—	2	10	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	—	2	10	3	3	—	—
51.—Exophthalmic Goitre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52.—Addison's Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.(*a*) Leucocythæmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.(*b*) Lymphadenoma ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54.(*a*) Anæmia ..	24	1	—	1	2	11	2	1	1	1	1	—	2	1	2	—	2	9	9	3	—	1
54.(*b*) Chlorosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.(*a*) Diabetes Insipidus ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
55.(*b*) Purpura ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.(*c*) Hæmophilia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.(*d*) Other General Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.											Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Hospitals. Town Residents.	Hospitals. Untraced.	Hospitals. Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
I.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																						
60.—Encephalitis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
61. (*a*) Simple Meningitis ..	35	—	—	3	3	3	8	5	2	2	—	—	5	4	3	2	4	15	7	5	—	2
61. (*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
61. (*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
62.—Locomotor Ataxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	7	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	2	2	2	—	—
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	47	1	1	5	4	5	4	11	4	5	1	1	4	1	2	1	8	15	10	12	1	—
65.—Softening of the Brain ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	65	—	3	1	14	14	7	11	4	2	—	3	2	4	3	1	4	34	10	13	1	2
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
69.—Epilepsy	17	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	6	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	7	6	1	2	—
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal)	87	—	3	7	12	11	10	14	18	9	1	1	1	—	—	—	7	44	20	12	3	1
71.—Convulsions of Infants ..	472	—	4	26	52	19	71	138	77	48	19	14	2	2	1	—	16	234	85	106	22	9
72.—Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	9	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	5	2	2	—	—
75.—Diseases of the Eye and their Annexa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (*a*) Mastoid Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (*b*) OtherDiseases of the Ears	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
III.—Diseases of Circulatory System.																						
77.—Pericarditis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
78. (*a*) Simple Acute Endocarditis ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
78. (*b*) Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (*a*) Myocarditis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (*b*) Valvular Disease ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	5	3	—	1	1
79. (*c*) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart ..	60	1	3	5	6	12	8	9	3	4	—	1	6	2	6	2	6	30	14	7	—	1
80.—Angina Pectoris ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
81. (*a*) Aneurism ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
81. (*b*) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis ..	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
81. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (*a*) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis ..	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
82. (*b*) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*a*) Phlebitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*b*) Varicose Veins ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*c*) Hæmorrhoids ..	8	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	1	—	—
83. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Veins ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (*a*) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (*b*) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis) ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
84. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
85. (*a*) Hæmorrhage from any part ..	13	—	1	1	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	3	5	4	—	—
85. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System..	12	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	4	—	1	6	1	2	1	1
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.																						
86.—Diseases of the Nose ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*a*) Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*b*) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted) ..	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
87. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Larynx ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—

*Figues under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.											Hospitals.			Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis ..	171	1	1	8	22	37	37	22	21	3	6	5	5	3	—	—	10	83	30	34	7	7
90. (a) Chronic Bronchitis ..	50	—	—	—	—	18	2	19	5	2	—	1	3	—	1	—	5	25	4	11	4	1
90. (b) Bronchiectasis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia ..	395	—	8	22	35	109	43	96	25	11	4	10	21	11	7	—	26	215	75	60	11	8
92.—Pneumonia ..	444	3	14	24	63	49	53	49	33	19	3	5	100	29	40	1	15	146	171	62	12	37
93. (a) Empyema ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
93. (b) Other Pleurisy ..	8	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	4	—	—	—
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy ..	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
96.—Asthma	26	1	—	1	1	4	—	2	6	8	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	12	9	3	2	—
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted) ..	12	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	2	1	3	1	—	3
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.																						
99. (a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (b) Thrush, Stomatitis ..	15	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	7	3	3	1	—
99. (c) Parotitis (Septic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (d) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (a) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (b) Quinsy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
103. (a) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh ..	12	—	—	1	2	4	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	3	1	—	—
103. (b) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (a) Epidemic Diarrhœa ..	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
104 & 105. (b) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food	27	—	—	1	3	5	3	5	3	2	1	4	—	—	1	—	3	17	4	3	—	—
104 & 105. (c) Diarrhœa undefined ..	87	1	1	8	14	11	4	8	9	5	4	1	16	5	10	1	2	33	25	21	—	5
104 & 105. (d) Enteritis ..	444	—	1	8	9	32	16	123	10	8	5	15	150	67	52	—	13	179	179	59	10	4
104 & 105. (e) Gastro-enteritis ..	23	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	2	—	—	1	12	—	—	1	1	15	1	1	3	1
104 & 105. (f) Colic.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (g) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis ..	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	—
104 & 105. (h) Duodenal Ulcer ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis ..	46	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	30	12	23	—	—	16	28	1	—	1
107.—Intestinal Parasites ..	163	—	2	2	12	41	12	31	28	16	10	5	4	—	2	—	9	109	17	21	4	3
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
109. (a) Hernia ..	11	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	6	2	3	—	—
109. (b) Intestinal Obstruction	13	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	4	—	1	9	2	1	—	—
110. (a) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
110. (b) Other Diseases of the Intestine ..	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver ..	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	1
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
113. (b) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic) ..	41	—	1	2	10	6	7	3	1	2	1	1	2	5	14	2	1	20	10	6	1	1
114.—Gallstone ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	1	—
116.—Diseases of the Spleen ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
117.—Peritonitis(causeunknown)	27	—	1	1	5	3	6	1	2	—	—	—	8	—	5	—	1	11	9	5	—	1
118.—Other Diseases of theDigestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	22	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	4	5	—	—	4	3	6	—	2	11	4	3	2	—
VI.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																						
119.—Acute Nephritis ..	111	—	—	9	21	11	22	12	—	2	1	1	24	8	18	—	2	45	37	23	—	4
120.—Bright's Disease ..	32	—	—	—	2	3	3	7	1	3	1	2	10	—	7	—	2	19	6	5	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.														Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Hospitals.			Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
													Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*							
121.—Chyluria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa ..	12	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	3	1	9	1	1	6	3	1	—	—
123.—Urinary Calculi ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
124.—Diseases of the Bladder ..	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal) ..	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus.. ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII.—The Puerperal State.																						
134. (*a*) Abortion, Miscarriage	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
134. (*b*) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. (*c*) Ectopic Gestation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. (*d*) Other Accidents of Pregnancy ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage ..	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth	20	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	5	3	—	—	6	1	1	—	1	11	2	6	—	—
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia ..	47	—	1	2	7	6	9	7	1	1	1	—	10	2	—	—	2	17	12	10	3	3
138. (*a*) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
138. (*b*) Puerperal Eclampsia..	12	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	5	4	3	—	—
139. (*a*) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139. (*b*) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
140. (*a*) Puerperal Insanity ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
140. (*b*) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined) ..	13	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	7	—	—
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																						
142.—Gangrene ..	18	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	11	4	6	—	1	6	9	2	—	—
143. (*a*) Carbuncle ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
143. (*b*) Furuncle (Boil) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. (*a*) Phlegmon ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. (*b*) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
145. (*a*) Ulcer, Bedsore ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	5	—	4	—	—	2	3	3	—	—
145. (*b*) Eczema ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145. (*c*) Pemphigus ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
145. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)..	16	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	5	3	1	—	7	5	3	—	—
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																						
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.											Hospitals.			Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
148.—Amputations ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations.																						
150. (a) Congenital Hydrocephalus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Still-births excluded) ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.																						
151. (a) Premature Birth ..	135	—	—	—	1	28	1	26	11	8	3	1	8	48	1	—	7	98	17	6	4	3
151. (b) Debility ..	231	—	4	23	33	44	55	18	26	10	5	6	—	7	—	—	9	90	60	59	8	5
151. (c) Want of Breast Milk	38	—	—	—	1	6	—	9	8	5	3	3	3	—	—	—	2	17	7	9	1	2
151. (d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
152. (a) Atelectasis ..	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—
152. (b) Injuries at Birth ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	—
152. (c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
153.—Lack of care ..	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
XII.—Old Age.																						
154.—Senility	298	1	1	9	30	56	35	86	30	19	7	6	9	9	5	2	15	149	52	62	13	5
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.																						
155.—Suicide by Poison ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation ..	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165. (a) Snake-bite ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
165. (b) Insect Stings (Venomous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165. (c) Other Acute Poisonings	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
166.—Conflagration ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted) ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	19	5	—	—	—	7	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	7	5	2	—	2
170.—Traumatism by Firearms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
172. (a) Traumatism by Fall from trees ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
172. (b) Traumatism by Fall from heights other than trees ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
172. (c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by Other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.) ..	15	—	1	—	—	1	1	5	—	2	1	—	2	2	3	—	2	8	3	2	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*con'd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.														Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Hospitals.			Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
													Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*							
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
177.—Starvation ..	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	16	12	3	—	—	1	27	1	—	2
178.—Excessive Cold ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179.—Effects of Heat ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
180.—Lightning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
184.—Homicide by other means	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
185.—Fractures (causes not specified) ..	7	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	5	—	—	—
186. (a) Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—
186. (b) Other External Violence ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases.																						
187. (a) Dropsy ..	31	—	—	3	1	2	4	6	9	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	10	4	10	4	1
187. (b) Ascites ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
187. (c) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188. (a) Syncope ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
188. (b) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189. (a) Heart-failure ..	13	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	2	2	3	—	2	5	2	2	—	2
189. (b) Atrophy, Debility, &c., one year and over ..	157	—	1	2	9	48	6	11	4	8	4	2	46	16	22	—	6	86	42	17	3	3
189. (c) Teething ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189. (d) Pyrexia ..	22	1	—	1	2	1	1	1	5	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	15	3	3	1	—
189. (e) Marasmus and Asthenia	93	—	1	2	13	3	18	16	23	5	—	1	9	2	5	—	2	45	20	17	7	2
189. (f) Other Ill-defined Causes	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
189. (g) Diseases not specified	6	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths of Town Residents Registered in Colombo Hospitals during the Year 1912.

Causes of Deaths	Colombo Town.	Ward.											Hospitals.			Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ..	952	9	234	15	77	94	87	203	72	78	57	26	—	—	—	6	42	430	373	57	1	43
I.—General Diseases ..	326	4	50	7	23	35	44	80	24	26	22	11	—	—	—	2	23	170	90	20	—	21
1. Epidemic Diseases	143	2	24	3	9	7	19	41	9	14	10	5	—	—	—	2	14	60	48	6	—	13
2. Septic Diseases ..	9	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	—	—	—
3. Tuberculous Diseases ..	143	2	23	4	12	22	20	28	11	8	8	5	—	—	—	—	4	85	35	12	—	7
4. Venereal Diseases	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—
5. Cancer or Malignant Diseases ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—
6. Other General Diseases ..	16	—	3	—	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	1	—	1
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ..	21	1	3	1	1	1	2	7	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	4	4	—	—
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	19	1	2	1	—	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	12	4	1	—	1
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	138	—	34	4	14	16	6	27	16	11	4	6	—	—	—	—	6	50	60	6	—	16
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	242	1	86	2	20	17	16	51	19	12	15	3	—	—	—	2	3	91	131	12	1	2
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	46	1	14	—	4	6	3	6	1	7	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	19	21	2	—	1
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	20	—	—	—	2	4	3	4	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	12	3	3	—	1
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue ..	25	—	10	—	5	2	1	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	13	3	—	—
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
XII.—Old Age ..	9	—	3	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	—	—
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes ..	36	—	14	—	2	5	3	4	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	21	—	—	1
1. Suicide ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2. Homicide ..	4	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Accident and other External Violence ..	31	—	13	—	2	3	2	4	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	21	—	—	1
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	59	1	18	—	5	5	5	11	1	6	5	2	—	—	—	—	2	28	25	4	—	—
I.—General Diseases.																						
1.—Enteric Fever ..	71	1	5	2	2	3	11	26	5	9	6	1	—	—	—	2	11	33	14	4	—	7
2.—Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria ..	14	—	5	—	1	1	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—
4. (b) Malarial Cachexia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5.—Small-pox (a) Vaccinated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Small-pox (b) Not Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Small-pox (c) Doubtful ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.—Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.—Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
9. (a) Diphtheria ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (c) Croup ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.—Influenza ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.—Miliary Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.—Cholera Nostras ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished) ..	48	1	14	1	5	2	5	10	2	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	16	23	2	—	6
15.—Plague ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—Yellow Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
18.—Erysipelas ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (a) Mumps ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (b) Varicella (Chicken-pox) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. (a) Pyæmia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
20. (b) Septicœmia ..	8	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	—	—	—
20. (c) Vaccinia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Epidemic Diseases. Septic Diseases.

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.											Hospitals.			Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
22.—Anthrax ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.—Tetanus ..	10	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	1
25.—Mycoses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 28.—(*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	136	2	21	4	11	21	18	27	11	8	8	5	—	—	—	—	3	83	33	11	—	6
28.—(*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.—Tuberculous Meningitis	4	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted) ..	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
36.—Rickets ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37.—Syphilis ..	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—
37*a*.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.—Gonococcus Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 39.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
40.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
41.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
42.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
43.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Breast ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Skin ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.—(*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.—(*b*) Osteo-Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.—(*c*) Chronic Rheumatism ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
48.—(*d*) Gout ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.—Scurvy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50.—Diabetes (Mellitus) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
51.—Exophthalmic Goitre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52.—Addison's Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.—(*a*) Leucocythæmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.—(*b*) Lymphadenoma ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54.—(*a*) Anæmia ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
54.—(*b*) Chlorosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(*a*) Diabetes Insipidus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(*b*) Purpura ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(*c*) Hæmophilia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.—(*d*) Other General Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.											Hospitals.			Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																						
60.—Encephalitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
61. (a) Simple Meningitis	5	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—
61. (b) Cerebro - Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. (c) Septic Meningitis from various causes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62.—Locomotor Ataxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy ..	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
65.—Softening of the Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66.—Paralysis without specified cause ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of Mental Alienation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69.—Epilepsy ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal) ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
71.—Convulsions of Infants	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
72.—Chorea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (a) Mastoid Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (b) Other Diseases of the Ear ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.																						
77.—Pericarditis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
78. (a) Simple Acute Endocarditis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. (b) Infective Endocarditis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (a) Myocarditis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (b) Valvular Disease ..	5	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
79. (c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart ..	6	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	1
80.—Angina Pectoris ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (a) Ancurism ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
81. (b) Atheroma Arterio-sclerosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (c) Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (b) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (a) Phlebitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (b) Varicose Veins ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (c) Hæmorrhoids ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (d) Other Diseases of the Veins ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (a) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (b) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (c) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.													Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Hospitals.			Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
													Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*							
85. (*a*) Hæmorrhage from any part ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
85. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.																						
86.—Diseases of the Nose ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*a*) Laryngismus Stridulus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*b*) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted) ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Larynx ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis ..	5	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
90. (*a*) Chronic Bronchitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
90. (*b*) Bronchiectasis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia ..	21	—	—	3	—	1	1	7	4	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	14	2	—	—	2
92.—Pneumonia ..	100	—	30	1	13	9	4	16	11	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	30	50	6	—	13
93. (*a*) Empyema ..	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
93. (*b*) Other Pleurisy ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
96.—Asthma ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.																						
99. (*a*) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (*b*) Thrush, Stomatitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
99. (*c*) Parotitis (Septic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (*a*) Tonsilitis (other than Diphtheritic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (*b*) Quinsy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Pharynx ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
103. (*a*) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105 (*a*) Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105 (*b*) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105 (*c*) Diarrhœa undefined	16	—	5	1	2	1	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	1	—	—
104 & 105 (*d*) Enteritis ..	150	—	69	1	13	9	6	33	8	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	42	99	8	1	—
104 & 105 (*e*) Gastro-enteritis ..	12	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	—	—	1
104 & 105 (*f*) Colic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105 (*g*) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
104 & 105 (*h*) Duodenal Ulcer ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis ..	30	—	8	—	1	3	4	5	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	16	1	—	1
107.—Intestinal Parasites ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
109. (*a*) Hernia ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
109. (*b*) Intestinal Obstruction ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.											Hospitals.			Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
110. (*a*) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth) ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
110. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Intestine ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (*a*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (*b*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic) ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
114.—Gallstones ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
116.—Diseases of the Spleen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown) ..	8	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	—
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted) ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
VI.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																						
119.—Acute Nephritis ..	24	—	10	—	1	3	—	4	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	2	—	—
120.—Bright's Disease ..	10	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—
121.—Chyluria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
123.—Urinary Calculi ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
124.—Diseases of the Bladder	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal) ..	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cèncerous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII.—The Puerperal State.																						
134. (*a*) Abortion, Miscarriage ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. (*b*) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. (*c*) Ectopic Gestation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. (*d*) Other Accidents of Pregnancy ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth ..	6	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	10	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	1
138. (*a*) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
138. (*b*) Puerperal Eclampsia ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.														Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Hospitals.			Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
													Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*							
139. (*a*) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139. (*b*) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (*a*) Puerperal Insanity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (*b*) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																						
142.—Gangrene ..	11	—	4	—	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	—	—	—
143. (*a*) Carbuncle ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
143. (*b*) Furuncle (Boil) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. (*a*) Phlegmon ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. (*b*) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
145. (*a*) Ulcer, Bedsore ..	5	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
145. (*b*) Eczema ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145. (*c*) Pemphigus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted) ..	7	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																						
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148.—Amputations ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations.																						
150. (*a*) Congenital Hydrocephalus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (*b*) Congenital Diseases of the Heart ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (*c*) Other Congenital Malformations (Still-births excluded) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.																						
151. (*a*) Premature Birth ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
151. (*b*) Debility ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
151. (*c*) Want of Breast Milk ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
151. (*d*) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema, Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. (*a*) Atelectasis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. (*b*) Injuries at Birth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. (*c*) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153.—Lack of care ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total of Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.											Hospitals.			Nationality.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
XII.—Old Age.																						
154.—Senility ..	9	—	3	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	—	—
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.																						
155.—Suicide by Poison ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
158.—Suicide by Drowning..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165. (a) Snake-bite ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
165. (b) Insect Stings (Venomous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165. (c) Other Acute Poisonings ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
166.—Conflagration ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagrations excepted) ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
172. (a) Traumatism by Fall from trees..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
172. (b) Traumatism by Fall from heights other than trees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
172. (c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by Other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.) ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
177.—Starvation ..	16	—	13	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
178.—Excessive Cold ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179.—Effects of Heat ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
180.—Lightning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
181.—Electricty (Lightning excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
184.—Homicide by other means ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
185.—Fractures (cause not specified) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
186. (a) Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
186. (b) Other External Violence ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward. Colombo Town.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Hospitals. Town Residents.	Untraced.	Non-Residents.*	Nationality. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases.																						
187. (*a*) Dropsy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Ascites ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Other ill-defined Organic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188. (*a*) Syncope ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(*b*) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189. (*a*) Heart-failure ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Atrophy, Debility, &c., one year and over ..	46	1	17	—	3	5	5	9	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	21	20	4	—	—
(*c*) Teething ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Pyrexia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Marasmus and Asthenia ..	9	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—
(*f*) Other Ill-defined Causes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*g*) Diseases not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total of Colombo Town.

No. 18 (*c*).—Causes of Deaths of Non-residents Registered in the Colombo Hospitals during the Year 1912.

Causes of Deaths.	Hospitals. Non-Residents.*	Nationality. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ..	542	27	11	435	50	7	1	11
I.—General Diseases ..	200	9	6	164	13	4	—	4
1.—Epidemic Diseases ..	72	8	5	49	6	2	—	2
2.—Septic Diseases ..	11	—	—	10	—	—	—	1
3.—Tuberculous Diseases ..	79	1	1	70	4	2	—	1
4.—Venereal Diseases ..	10	—	—	9	1	—	—	—
5.—Cancer or Malignant Diseases ..	14	—	—	12	2	—	—	—
6.—Other General Diseases ..	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ..	13	3	1	8	1	—	—	—
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	18	3	1	9	4	—	—	1
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	56	3	1	42	5	1	1	3
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	128	5	—	101	20	—	—	2
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	42	3	1	38	—	—	—	—
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue ..	15	1	—	13	1	—	—	—
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
XII.—Old Age ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes ..	27	—	1	20	3	2	—	1
1.—Suicide ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.—Homicide ..	7	—	1	4	1	1	—	—
3.—Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—Accident and other External Violence	20	—	—	16	2	1	—	1
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	31	—	—	28	3	—	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total of Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Hospitals. Non-Residents.*	Nationality. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
I.—General Diseases.								
All Causes	542	27	11	435	50	7	1	11
Epidemic Diseases.								
1.—Enteric Fever	31	4	4	20	1	1	—	1
2.—Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (*a*) Malaria	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	1
4. (*b*) Malarial Cachexia	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (*a*) Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (*b*) Not Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (*c*) Doubtful	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
6.—Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.—Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (*a*) Diphtheria	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
9. (*b*) Membranous Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (*c*) Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.—Miliary Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.—Cholera Nostras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (*a*) Amæbic Dysentery	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (*b*) Bacillary Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (*c*) Dysentery (type not distinguished)	27	3	1	17	5	1	—	—
15.—Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.—Erysipelas	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
19. (*a*) Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (*b*) Varicella (Chickenpox)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (*c*) Other Epidemic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (*a*) Pyæmia	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (*b*) Septicæmia	9	—	—	8	—	—	—	1
Septic Diseases. 20. (*c*) Vaccinia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.—Tetanus	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 28. (*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	72	—	1	65	3	2	—	1
Tuberculous Diseases. 28. (*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 30.—Tuberculous Meningitis	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36.—Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37.—Syphilis	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
37*a*—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.—Gonococcus Infection	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 39.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 40.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 41.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 42.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 43.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 44.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of the Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 45.—Cancer and other malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified	5	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted)	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. (*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. (*b*) Osteo-Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. (*c*) Chronic Rheumatism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. (*d*) Gout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.—Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50.—Diabetes (Mellitus)	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
51.—Exophthalmic Goitre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52.—Addison's Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. (*a*) Leucocythæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. (*b*) Lymphadenoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. (*a*) Anæmia	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
54. (*b*) Chlorosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Hospitals.	Nationality.							
	Non-Residents.*	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Other.
55. (*a*) Diabetes Insipidus	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
55. (*b*) Purpura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. (*c*) Hæmophilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. (*d*) Other General Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.								
60.—Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. (*a*) Simple Meningitis	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
61. (*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. (*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62.—Locomotor Ataxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
65.—Softening of the Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69.—Epilepsy	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71.—Convulsions of Infants	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
72.—Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (*a*) Mastoid Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Ears	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.								
77.—Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. (*a*) Simple Acute Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. (*b*) Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (*a*) Myocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (*b*) Valvular Disease	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
79. (*c*) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	6	1	—	3	2	—	—	—
80.—Angina Pectoris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (*a*) Aneurism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (*b*) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
81. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Arteries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (*a*) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
82. (*b*) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*a*) Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*b*) Varicose Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (*c*) Hæmorrhoids	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
83. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (*a*) Lymphatism Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (*b*) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
85. (*a*) Hæmorrhage from any part	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
85. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.								
86.—Diseases of the Nose	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
87. (*a*) Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*b*) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90. (*a*) Chronic Bronchitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
90. (*b*) Bronchiectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia	7	—	—	6	1	—	—	—
92.—Pneumonia	40	3	1	27	4	1	1	3
93. (*a*) Empyema	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
93. (*b*) Other Pleurisy	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96.—Asthma	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.								
99. (*a*) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
99. (*b*) Thrush, Stomatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (*c*) Parotitis (Septic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total for Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Hospitals. Non-Residents.*	Nationality. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
100. (*a*) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (*b*) Quinsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (*c*) Other Diseases of Pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
103. (*a*) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105 (*a*) Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105 (*b*) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrœa due to food	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
104 & 105 (*c*) Diarrhœa undefined	10	—	—	7	2	—	—	1
104 & 105 (*d*) Enteritis	52	2	—	36	13	—	—	1
104 & 105 (*e*) Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105 (*f*) Colic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105 (*g*) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105 (*h*) Duodenal Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis	23	—	—	20	3	—	—	—
107.—Intestinal Parasites	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
109. (*a*) Hernia	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
109. (*b*) Intestinal Obstruction	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
110. (*a*) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
110. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Intestine	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (*a*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (*b*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	14	—	—	13	1	—	—	—
114.—Gallstones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
116.—Diseases of the Spleen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown)	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	6	1	—	5	—	—	—	—
VI.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.								
119. Acute Nephritis	18	2	1	15	—	—	—	—
120.—Bright's Disease	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
121.—Chyluria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	9	1	—	8	—	—	—	—
123.—Urinary Calculi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124.—Diseases of the Bladder	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII.—The Puerperal State.								
134. (*a*) Abortion, Miscarriage	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
134. (*b*) Ante-partum Hœmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. (*c*) Ectopic Gestation	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
134. (*d*) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
138. (*a*) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
138. (*b*) Puerperal Eclampsia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139. (*a*) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139. (*b*) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (*a*) Puerperal Insanity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (*b*) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined)	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.								
142.—Gangrene	6	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
143. (*a*) Carbuncle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
143. (*b*) Furuncle (Boil)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. (*a*) Phlegmon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. (*b*) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
145. (*a*) Ulcer, Bedsor	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
145. (*b*) Eczema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145. (*c*) Pemphigus	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
145. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total of Colombo Town.

Causes of Deaths.	Hospitals. Non-Residents.*	Nationality. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.								
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148.—Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations.								
150. (*a*) Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (*b*) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (*c*) Other Congenital Malformations (Still-births excluded)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.								
151. (*a*) Premature Birth	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
151. (*b*) Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
151. (*c*) Want of Breast Milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
151. (*d*) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. (*a*) Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. (*b*) Injuries at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. (*c*) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153.—Lack of care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII.—Old Age.								
154.—Senility	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.								
155.—Suicide by Poison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
158.—Suicide by Drowning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
162.—Suicide by Crushing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165. (*a*) Snake-bite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165. (*b*) Insect Stings (Venomous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165. (*c*) Other Acute Poisonings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
166.—Conflagration	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
170.—Traumatism by Firearms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
172. (*a*) Traumatism by Fall from trees	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
172. (*b*) Traumatism by Fall from heights other than trees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
172. (*c*) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
176.—Injuries by animals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
177.—Starvation	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
178.—Excessive Cold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179.—Effects of Heat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
180.—Lightning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
184.—Homicide by other means	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
185.—Fractures (cause not specified)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
186. (*a*) Judicial Hanging or Execution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
186. (*b*) Other External Violence	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases.								
187 (*a*) Dropsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
187 (*b*) Ascites	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
187 (*c*) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188. (*a*) Syncope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188. (*b*) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189. (*a*) Heart-failure	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
189. (*b*) Atrophy, Debility, &c., one year and over	22	—	—	20	2	—	—	—
189. (*c*) Teething	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189. (*d*) Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189. (*e*) Marasmus and Asthenia	5	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
189. (*f*) Other Ill-defined Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189. (*g*) Diseases not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Figures under this heading are not included in the total of Colombo Town.

No. 20.—Quarterly Infant Mortality, 1902 to 1912, expressed as a Rate per 1,000 Births.

Year.	1st Quarter.					2nd Quarter.					3rd Quarter.					4th Quarter.				
	Quarter's Births.	12 Months' Births.	Quarter's Deaths.	Quarterly Rate.	Annual Rate.	Quarter's Births.	12 Months' Births.	Quarter's Deaths.	Quarterly Rate.	Annual Rate.	Quarter's Births.	12 Months' Births.	Quarter's Deaths.	Quarterly Rate.	Annual Rate.	Quarter's Births.	12 Months' Births.	Quarter's Deaths.	Quarterly Rate.	Annual Rate.
1902 ..	934	3,335	300	321	359	799	3,362	270	338	333	883	3,500	343	388	392	1,065	3,681	412	386	447
1903 ..	979	3,726	371	378	398	880	3,807	355	403	373	815	3,739	345	423	369	878	3,552	381	423	429
1904 ..	940	3,513	334	355	380	917	3,550	312	340	363	897	3,632	326	363	359	916	3,670	324	353	353
1905 ..	1,091	3,821	306	280	320	891	3,795	348	391	367	885	3,783	297	336	314	1,049	3,916	463	441	472
1906 ..	1,426	4,251	308	216	289	1,109	4,469	339	306	304	1,029	4,480	353	343	306	1,162	4,726	428	368	362
1907 ..	1,124	4,424	319	284	288	965	4,280	278	288	260	1,022	4,273	337	328	315	1,169	4,280	366	313	342
1908 ..	1,269	4,425	400	315	361	1,154	4,614	379	328	328	1,028	4,620	370	360	320	1,151	4,602	486	422	422
1909 ..	1,217	4,550	360	296	317	1,068	4,464	354	331	317	1,033	4,469	345	334	309	1,271	4,589	364	286	317
1910 ..	1,268	4,640	360	284	310	1,064	4,618	298	285	258	1,090	4,675	363	333	311	1,415	4,819	399	282	331
1911 ..	1,583	5,134	367	232	286	1,185	5,273	361	305	274	1,207	5,390	430	356	319	1,305	5,280	511	392	387
Average, 1902-1911	1,183	4,182	343	296	328	1,001	4,223	329	329	312	989	4,256	351	355	320	1,138	4,311	413	363	383
1912 ..	1,371	5,068	398	290	314	1,256	5,139	391	311	304	1,214	5,146	366	301	284	1,352	5,193	399	295	227

No. 21.—Infant Mortality, 1912 (Principal Causes), expressed as a Rate per 1,000 Births of each Race.

Cause.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ..	299	22	186	284	381	382	289	354
Premature birth ..	26	—	15	34	25	8	20	31
Atrophy and debility ..	45	—	20	31	86	79	41	63
Bronchitis ..	18	—	9	16	18	26	31	52
Pneumonia ..	34	—	31	36	32	31	25	52
Diarrhœal ..	37	—	33	43	32	38	25	21
Convulsions ..	91	—	35	81	126	132	112	94
Tetanus ..	15	—	5	12	23	30	10	—
All other Causes ..	33	22	38	31	39	38	25	42

No. 22.—Infant Mortality by Wards, 1902 to 1912. Rate per 1,000 Births.

Year.	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Hospitals.
1902 ..	360	—	426	429	509	417	422	310	399	271	—	—	207
1903 ..	410	273	630	384	481	518	468	361	432	333	—	—	417
1904 ..	353	154	419	408	482	382	452	336	454	232	—	—	172
1905 ..	361	666	481	461	559	381	461	353	458	251	—	—	147
1906 ..	302	76	328	418	337	310	357	287	311	276	—	—	210
1907 ..	304	100	298	367	431	289	395	296	325	251	—	—	204
1908 ..	355	353	467	333	412	346	467	426	340	340	—	—	215
1909 ..	310	286	350	326	350	354	377	305	359	254	—	—	161
1910 ..	295	267	349	356	433	282	323	327	343	217	—	—	193
1911 ..	316	300	279	372	509	295	382	370	325	249	374	—	163
Average, 1902 to 1911 ..	333	232	405	382	445	349	407	338	367	265	374	—	195
1912	299	100	390	329	337	304	441	324	364	260	217	267	170
Increase or Decrease ..	— 34	—132	— 15	— 53	—108	— 45	+ 34	— 14	— 3	— 5	—157	?	— 25

No. 23.—Infant Mortality, 1912, Deaths at different Age Periods and from several Causes.

Cause of Death.	Age.												Race.							
	Age in Weeks.					Age in Months.														
	1	2	3	4	Total.	2	3	4	5	6	7–9	10–12	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	All Races.
I.—Developmental diseases :—																					
(1) Premature birth ..	118	6	7	2	133	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	98	17	6	4	3	135
(2) Atalectasis ..	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	5
(3) Atrophy and debility ..	113	20	20	16	169	28	8	4	6	8	6	4	64	—	9	91	58	61	8	6	233
(4) Others ..	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	5
II.—Diseases of respiratory system :—																					
(1) Laryngitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Bronchitis ..	—	—	2	6	8	18	15	9	6	5	15	18	86	—	4	47	12	20	6	5	94
(4) Pneumonia ..	2	1	4	4	11	16	19	9	18	20	39	43	164	—	14	105	22	24	5	5	175
(5) Others ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	4
III.—Diseases of digestive system :—																					
(1) Diarrhœal ..	1	—	1	—	2	4	6	8	3	2	8	5	36	—	5	22	6	5	—	—	38
(2) Dentition ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Others ..	2	7	6	10	25	30	14	10	17	11	35	16	133	—	10	101	16	24	5	2	158
IV.—Diseases of nervous system :—																					
(1) Convulsions ..	157	62	31	22	272	45	26	22	20	20	45	22	200	—	16	234	85	106	22	9	472
(2) Laryngismus stridulus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Tetanus ..	60	16	1	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	35	15	23	2	—	77
(4) Others ..	3	—	1	2	6	2	4	4	—	3	7	2	22	2	2	9	8	6	1	—	28
V.—Tuberculous diseases :—																					
(1) Tabes messenterica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Tubercular meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(3) Others	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
VI.—Accidents :—																					
(1) Injury	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	4
(2) Umbilical hæmorrhage ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Suffocation ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
(4) Other violence ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
VII.—Infectious diseases :—																					
(1) Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Chickenpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(4) Whooping cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
(5) Mumps ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(7) Cerebro-spinal fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(8) Scarlet fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Syphilis	1	1	1	—	3	1	8	1	4	1	2	—	17	—	1	15	1	2	—	1	20
IX.—All other causes ..	11	2	3	4	20	14	15	11	3	5	17	10	75	—	6	53	10	21	3	2	95
Total ..	481	116	77	66	740	161	116	81	79	76	180	121	814	2	84	82	257	298	57	34	1554
Percentage of Total Infant Deaths ..	30·95	7·47	4·95	4·25	47·62	10·36	7·47	5·21	5·08	4·89	11·58	7·79	52·38	0·13	5·41	52·89	16·54	19·17	3·67	2·19	100·00

[For Table 24 see page 63.]

Infant Deaths in Slave Island Ward due to Convulsions, 1912.

Age at Death.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	All Races.
Under one Week.								
1st day ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
2nd day ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd day ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
4th day ..	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
5th day ..	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
6th day ..	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	6
7th day ..	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	6
Under one Month.								
2nd week	—	—	4	1	2	2	—	9
3rd week	—	—	5	1	1	1	—	8
4th week	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
One Month and Over.								
2 months..	—	1	3	—	2	1	—	7
3 months..	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	5
4–6 months	—	1	2	1	1	2	1	8
7–9 months	—	—	3	1	2	2	—	8
10–12 months	—	—	5	1	2	—	—	8
Total ..	—	3	28	14	21	9	2	77

53.3 1st month {27·3 per cent. of the total occurred during 1st week.
{26·0 per cent. of the total occurred during 2nd week to end of 1 month.
26·0 per cent. of the total occurred during 2nd month to end of 6 months.
20·7 per cent. of the total occurred during 7th month to end of 12 months.

100·0 per cent. = the total.

No. 24.—Infant Deaths in Slave Island Ward during 1912.

Name of Street.	Convulsions.	Marasmus.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis.	Premature Birth.	Born Weakly.	Debility.	Vermes.	Malnutrition.	Whooping Cough.	Tetanus.	Congenital Syphilis.	Peritoneal Abscess.	Phthisis.	Hæmorrhage from an incised Wound.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	All Races.
Wekanda street	12	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	10	2	7	2	2	23
Vauxhall street	5	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	10	1	2	2	—	15
Stewart street	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	—	1	8	1	1	2	—	13
Station passage	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	7
Short's road	7	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	2	1	6	2	1	12
Church street	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	2	1	4	1	—	8
Chapel lane	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	2	2	5	—	—	9
Java lane	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	2	2	—	1	3	8
Ingham street	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	6
Union place	3	2	1	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	5	2	2	—	1	11
Union lane	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	5
Ahamat lane	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	4
Leechman lane	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
Ditch lane	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	5
Malay street	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	5
Rifle street	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
Saunders court	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
Kew road	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4
Kew lane	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	6
Glenie street	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	5
Kew barracks	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	6
Hyde Park corner	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Dawson street	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Ferry street	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Bridge street	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Lake road	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Parson's road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Lily street	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Vellon's passage	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Hunupitiya	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Goulding lane	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ..	77	9	12	13	9	11	19	7	6	9	1	2	2	1	1	1	180	—	7	64	30	39	28	12	180

No. 25.—Pulmonary Diseases, 1902 to 1912. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others
1902	7·15	2·59	5·07	7·17	8·00	7·23	6·07	8·94
1903	7·40	3·29	5·67	7·89	7·22	7·17	5·76	11·23
1904	7·40	5·08	6·75	7·77	6·31	6·71	9·24	9·75
1905	8·10	3·22	5·80	8·62	7·51	8·18	9·07	11·51
1906	9·08	4·26	7·50	9·29	9·71	8·26	8·10	13·76
1907	8·04	1·75	5·60	8·26	8·05	8·05	10·14	12·11
1908	9·12	4·52	7·44	9·90	8·17	8·91	9·19	13·33
1909	9·32	3·09	7·69	9·47	10·04	9·21	10·39	8·86
1910	7·19	5·05	6·24	7·01	7·98	7·28	6·92	6·47
1911	8·24	2·66	7·00	7·82	9·34	8·23	9·56	9·48
Average, 1902–1911	8·11	3·50	6·46	8·29	8·29	8·04	8·39	10·41
1912 (Crude)	8·01	1·59	6·49	8·61	7·64	6·87	11·23	13·00
1912 (Corrected)	7·49	0·63	6·36	7·65	7·50	6·79	11·07	12·36
Increase or Decrease (Crude)	—0·10	—1·91	+0·03	+0·32	—0·75	—1·17	+2·84	+2·59

No. 26.—Pulmonary Diseases, 1912. Death-rate per 1,000 Population of each Sex calculated on the Population enumerated at the Census of March 10, 1911.

Races.	Pulmonary Group. Males.	Pulmonary Group. Females.	Phthisis. Males.	Phthisis. Females.	Pneumonia. Males.	Pneumonia. Females.	Bronchitis. Males.	Bronchitis. Females.
All Races	7·31	9·23	2·54	3·82	3·93	4·05	0·84	1·36
Europeans	0·59	0·94	0·59	—	—	0·94	—	—
Burghers	7·66	6·44	3·00	2·78	3·91	2·20	0·75	1·46
Sinhalese	8·20	8·35	3·02	3·60	4·01	3·63	1·17	1·12
Tamils	6·68	11·58	1·98	4·25	4·31	5·94	0·39	1·39
Moors	5·33	10·23	1·82	4·36	2·60	4·22	0·91	1·65
Malays	10·23	13·45	5·29	5·54	3·17	5·54	1·77	2·37
Others	13·03	20·80	3·85	7·80	8·55	6·50	0·64	6·50

No. 27.—Pulmonary Diseases, 1902 to 1912. All Races, Death-rate per 1,000 Population.

Year.	Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Total Pulmonary.
1902	2·98	2·86	1·31	7·15
1903	3·18	2·96	1·26	7·40
1904	3·51	2·53	1·36	7·40
1905	3·56	3·24	1·30	8·10
1906	4·06	3·65	1·37	9·08
1907	3·79	3·22	1·03	8·04
1908	3·70	4·15	1·27	9·12
1909	4·13	4·09	1·10	9·32
1910	3·13	3·05	1·01	7·19
1911	2·96	4·02	1·26	8·24
Average, 1902 to 1911	3·48	3·40	1·23	8·11
1912 (Crude)	3·14	3·90	0·97	8·01
1912 (Corrected)	2·82	3·70	0·97	7·49
Increase or Decrease (Crude)	—0·34	+0·50	—0·26	—0·10

No. 28.—Mortality from Phthisis, 1902 to 1912. Rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1902	2·98	1·11	2·66	3·34	2·97	2·53	3·04	2·34
1903	3·18	2·93	2·55	3·56	2·41	3·31	2·99	4·58
1904	3·51	2·54	4·07	3·91	2·62	3·45	3·99	3·86
1905	3·56	2·51	2·74	4·07	2·85	3·29	4·95	4·56
1906	4·06	2·49	3·75	4·44	4·05	3·30	4·05	5·04
1907	3·79	1·05	3·00	4·22	3·17	3·47	5·77	6·25
1908	3·70	2·79	3·13	4·23	3·01	3·46	4·11	4·63
1909	4·13	2·41	3·34	4·34	3·86	4·40	4·62	4·34
1910	3·13	1·68	2·60	3·27	3·09	3·33	2·24	2·89
1911	2·96	1·33	2·36	3·20	2·65	3·12	3·49	2·66
Average, 1902–1911	3·48	1·98	3·02	3·82	3·07	3·36	3·89	4·00
1912 (Crude)	3·14	0·32	2·68	3·68	2·48	2·67	5·10	4·01
1912 (Corrected)	2·82	0·32	2·61	3·04	2·43	2·62	5·10	3·85
Increase or Decrease (Crude)	—0·34	—1·66	—0·34	—0·14	—0·59	—0·69	+1·21	+0·01

No. 29.—Mortality from Pneumonia, 1902 to 1912. Rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1902 ..	2·86	1·11	1·58	2·51	3·96	2·77	1·95	5·54
1903 ..	2·96	0·36	2·14	3·05	3·65	2·21	2·13	5·41
1904 ..	2·53	2·18	1·79	2·51	2·65	2·40	1·89	5·49
1905 ..	3·24	0·71	2·10	3·37	3·88	2·68	1·65	5·36
1906 ..	3·65	1·77	2·63	3·52	4·62	3·23	1·21	6·20
1907 ..	3·22	0·70	2·13	3·04	3·90	3·15	2·98	4·92
1908 ..	4·15	1·39	3·29	4·28	4·20	3·89	3·91	7·22
1909 ..	4·09	0·68	3·26	4·03	5·12	3·59	3·46	4·16
1910 ..	3·05	2·35	2·68	2·79	3·91	2·75	2·81	3·24
1911 ..	4·02	1·00	3·24	3·42	5·76	3·35	3·68	5·82
Average, 1902–1911 ..	3·40	1·27	2·48	3·26	4·22	3·02	2·56	5·35
1912 (Crude) ..	3·90	1·27	2·81	3·87	4·55	3·07	4·22	7·70
1912 (Corrected) ..	3·70	0·32	2·75	3·55	4·46	3·05	4·04	7·22
Increase or Decrease ..	+0·50	—	+0·33	+0·61	+0·33	+0·05	+1·66	+2·35

No. 30.—Mortality from Bronchitis, 1902 to 1912. Rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1902 ..	1·31	0·37	0·83	1·32	1·07	1·93	1·08	1·06
1903 ..	1·26	—	0·98	1·28	1·16	1·65	0·64	1·24
1904 ..	1·36	0·36	0·89	1·35	1·04	1·86	3·36	0·40
1905 ..	1·30	—	0·96	1·18	0·78	2·21	2·47	1·59
1906 ..	1·37	—	1·12	1·33	1·04	1·73	2·84	2·52
1907 ..	1·03	—	0·47	1·00	0·98	1·43	1·39	0·94
1908 ..	1·27	0·34	1·02	1·39	0·96	1·56	1·17	1·48
1909 ..	1·10	—	1·09	1·10	1·06	1·22	2·31	0·36
1910 ..	1·01	1·02	0·96	0·95	0·98	1·20	1·87	0·34
1911 ..	1·26	0·33	1·40	1·20	0·93	1·76	2·39	1·00
Average, 1902–1911 ..	1·23	0·25	0·96	1·21	1·00	1·66	1·94	1·06
1912 (Crude) ..	0·97	—	1·00	1·06	0·62	1·12	1·93	1·29
1912 (Corrected) ..	0·97	—	1·00	1·06	0·62	1·12	1·93	1·29
Increase or Decrease (Crude) ..	—0·26	—0·25	+0·04	—0·15	—0·38	—0·54	—0·01	+0·23

No. 31.—All Diarrhœal Diseases, 1902 to 1912. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1902 ..	6·64	7·42	4·98	6·15	10·11	4·50	3·91	7·24
1903 ..	6·89	9·17	5·59	7·17	8·45	4·94	6·40	5·62
1904 ..	5·32	6·17	4·97	5·63	5·14	4·48	7·14	6·30
1905 ..	6·89	5·38	6·04	7·33	8·10	5·01	5·77	6·74
1906 ..	7·85	7·46	5·59	7·69	10·98	5·45	5·46	7·56
1907 ..	5·11	5·62	3·31	4·47	8·09	3·84	2·58	0·44
1908 ..	5·40	5·92	4·62	6·32	5·91	2·90	3·71	6·66
1909 ..	4·78	3·78	3·65	4·94	6·50	2·93	4·42	3·79
1910 ..	4·19	3·70	3·12	4·09	5·74	3·12	3·36	2·72
1911 ..	4·57	4·99	3·25	3·76	6·92	3·58	4·23	3·16
Average, 1902–1911 ..	5·76	5·82	4·58	5·81	7·45	4·13	4·83	5·32
1912 (Crude) ..	4·05	2·86	2·28	3·69	5·94	3·28	2·82	4·33
1912 (Corrected) ..	3·65	0·95	2·21	3·09	5·58	3·25	2·82	4·02
Increase or Decrease (Crude) ..	—1·71	—2·96	—2·30	—2·12	—1·51	—0·85	—2·01	—0·99

No. 32.—Diarrhœal Diseases, 1902 to 1912. All Races, Death-rate per 1,000 Population.

Year.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis.	Dysentery.	Total Diarrhœal.
1902	4·34	2·30	6·64
1903	4·14	2·75	6·89
1904	3·48	1·84	5·32
1905	4·21	2·68	6·89
1906	4·64	3·21	7·85
1907	3·47	1·64	5·11
1908	3·75	1·65	5·40
1909	3·18	1·60	4·78
1910	2·99	1·20	4·19
1911	3·25	1·32	4·57
Average, 1902–1911	3·79	1·97	5·76
1912 (Crude)	2·85	1·20	4·05
1912 (Corrected)	2·58	1·07	3·65
Increase or Decrease (Crude)	—0·94	—0·77	—1·71

No. 33.—Diarrhœa and Enteritis, 1902 to 1912. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1902	4·34	3·71	3·82	4·26	6·76	2·13	3·04	3·83
1903	4·14	3·30	3·70	4·63	5·06	2·34	3·84	3·33
1904	3·48	1·45	3·10	3·92	3·13	2·97	5·04	3·66
1905	4·21	1·79	4·03	4·84	4·79	2·43	3·71	3·77
1906	4·64	2·13	4·08	4·86	5·94	3·02	4·05	3·68
1907	3·47	2·81	1·97	3·23	5·40	2·71	0·99	0·22
1908	3·75	1·74	2·87	4·77	3·87	1·99	2·54	3·33
1909	3·18	0·68	2·25	3·57	3·96	1·91	3·46	2·71
1910	2·99	2·69	2·83	3·15	3·73	1·95	2·43	1·53
1911	3·25	2·66	2·73	2·91	4·89	2·18	3·68	2·33
Average, 1902–1911	3·79	2·36	3·23	4·11	4·66	2·45	3·43	3·06
1912 (Crude)	2·85	1·27	1·27	2·85	4·08	2·13	2·29	1·92
1912 (Corrected)	2·58	0·63	1·27	2·42	3·80	2·13	2·29	1·61
Increase or Decrease	—0·94	—1·09	—1·96	—1·26	—0·58	—0·32	—1·14	—1·14

No. 34.—Mortality from Dysentery, 1902–1912. Rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1902	2·30	3·71	1·61	1·89	3·35	2·37	0·87	3·41
1903	2·75	5·87	1·89	2·55	3·39	2·60	2·56	2·29
1904	1·84	4·72	1·87	1·71	2·01	1·51	2·10	2·64
1905	2·68	3·59	2·01	2·49	3·31	2·58	2·06	2·97
1906	3·21	5·33	1·51	2·83	5·04	2·43	1·41	3·88
1907	1·64	2·81	1·34	1·24	2·69	1·13	1·59	0·22
1908	1·65	4·18	1·80	1·55	2·04	0·91	1·17	3·33
1909	1·60	3·10	1·40	1·37	2·54	1·02	0·96	1·08
1910	1·20	1·01	0·29	0·94	2·01	1·17	0·93	1·19
1911	1·32	2·33	0·52	0·85	2·03	1·40	0·55	0·83
Average, 1902–1911	1·97	3·46	1·35	1·70	2·79	1·68	1·40	2·26
1912 (Crude)	1·20	1·59	1·01	0·84	1·86	1·15	0·53	2·41
1912 (Corrected)	1·07	0·32	0·94	0·67	1·78	1·12	0·53	2·41
Increase or Decrease (Crude)	—0·77	—1·87	—0·34	—0·86	—0·93	—0·53	—0·87	—0·15

No. 35.—All Fevers, 1902–1912. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1902	2·73	4·45	2·15	2·80	2·43	2·42	5·64	3·60
1903	3·00	2·55	2·30	3·65	2·13	2·59	5·32	2·07
1904	2·10	2·90	1·54	2·55	1·32	2·27	4·62	4·86
1905	2·01	2·13	1·68	2·35	1·61	1·65	2·88	2·37
1906	3·28	7·11	3·33	4·26	1·93	1·97	4·44	4·84
1907	2·53	4·22	2·52	3·01	1·47	2·15	3·96	4·72
1908	2·72	8·70	3·27	3·55	1·42	1·69	3·50	2·40
1909	2·10	1·72	2·02	2·63	1·60	1·70	1·72	1·98
1910	1·69	4·38	2·38	2·00	0·98	1·17	2·98	2·38
1911	2·29	2·99	2·66	2·67	1·77	1·81	3·12	1·99
Average, 1902–1911	2·41	4·16	2·38	2·91	1·64	1·83	3·74	3·05
1912 (Crude)	1·45	2·86	1·81	1·68	1·11	0·98	1·58	2·40
1912 (Corrected)	1·30	1·58	1·54	1·44	1·08	0·95	1·58	2·09
Increase or Decrease (Crude)	—0·96	—1·30	—0·57	—1·23	—0·53	—0·85	—2·16	—0·65

No. 36.—All Fevers, 1902 to 1912. Death-rate of each Ward per 1,000 Population.

Year.	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.
1902	2·73	2·89	1·57	1·24	2·54	2·89	2·27	1·91	4·56	1·52	—	—
1903	3·00	0·39	1·69	1·52	1·98	3·58	2·75	1·57	4·72	2·08	—	—
1904	2·10	1·51	0·51	1·39	1·06	3·79	1·79	0·93	2·11	0·78	—	—
1905	2·01	0·36	1·16	0·87	2·21	1·70	2·00	1·26	2·05	1·38	—	—
1906	3·28	1·74	0·77	2·39	1·77	2·45	2·41	2·41	3·70	2·63	—	—
1907	2·53	—	1·15	2·34	1·74	2·33	1·91	2·48	2·25	1·07	—	—
1908	2·72	0·63	0·38	1·56	1·37	1·45	1·91	1·89	2·73	2·78	—	—
1909	2·10	0·30	0·75	1·43	1·38	1·68	1·54	1·28	1·75	0·96	—	—
1910	1·69	0·60	1·07	0·90	1·31	1·77	1·14	1·08	1·34	1·72	—	—
1911	2·29	1·12	1·63	2·15	3·05	2·08	1·58	0·97	1·90	1·11	0·36	—
Average, 1902–1911	2·41	1·02	1·05	1·62	1·86	2·33	1·90	1·57	2·59	1·59	0·36	—
1912 (Crude)	1·45	0·28	0·24	1·51	0·70	1·38	0·78	0·93	0·92	0·46	0·35	0·40
1912 (Corrected)	1·30	0·55	1·46	1·68	0·82	1·48	1·34	1·55	1·14	0·88	1·06	0·53
Increase or Decrease (Crude)	—0·96	—0·74	—0·81	- 0·11	—1·16	—0·95	—1·12	—0·64	—1·67	—1·13	—0·01	—

No. 37.—Fevers, 1902–1912. All Races Death-rate per 1,000 Population.

Year.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Ill-defined Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	All Fevers.
1902	0·56	1·14	1·03	—	2·73
1903	0·59	1·30	1·10	0·01	3·00
1904	0·54	0·57	0·97	0·02	2·10
1905	0·78	0·28	0·94	0·05	2·01
1906	1·50	0·80	0·97	0·05	3·28
1907	1·66	0·26	0·60	0·05	2·53
1908	2·29	0·17	0·26	—	2·72
1909	1·65	0·19	0·25	0·01	2·10
1910	1·32	0·14	0·23	—	1·69
1911	1·85	0·21	0·23	—	2·29
Average, 1902–1911	1·31	0·47	0·62	0·01	2·41
1912 (Crude)	1·10	0·10	0·25	—	1·45
1912 (Corrected)	0·96	0·10	0·24	—	1·30
Increase or Decrease (Crude)	—0·21	—0·37	—0·37	—0·01	—0·96

No. 38.—Fevers, 1912. Cases notified by Wards.

Ward.	A. Enteric Fever.	B. Continued Fever.	C. Total of A and B.	D. Case-rate of A per 1,000 Population.	E. Case-rate of C per 1,000 Population.	F. Death-rate from all Fevers.
Fort and Galle Face	4	—	4	1·10	1·10	0·55
Pettah	1	—	1	0·12	0·12	1·46
San Sebastian	29	3	32	2·43	2·68	1·68
St. Paul's	38	10	48	1·49	1·88	0·82
Kotahena	109	17	126	2·60	3·00	1·48
New Bazaar	44	7	51	1·91	2·21	1·34
Maradana	115	11	126	2·54	2·79	1·55
Slave Island	46	18	64	2·02	2·82	1·14
Kollupitiya	43	29	72	1·66	2·78	0·88
Eastward Extension	18	6	24	1·60	2·13	1·06
Wellawatta Extension	28	4	32	3·73	4·27	0·53
Colombo Town	475	105	580	2·09	2·55	1·30
Port	6	—	6	—	—	—
Ontside Limits	49	2	51	—	—	—
Untraced	91	6	97	—	—	—
Grand Total	621	113	734	—	—	—

No. 39.—Fevers, 1903–1912. Cases notified.

Year.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	All Fevers.
1903	262	—	262
1904	303	—	303
1905	454	25	479
1906	948	42	990
1907	946	121	1,067
1908	1,370	251	1,621
1909	794	119	913
1910	876	79	955
1911	1,149	71	1,220
Average, 1903–1911	789	79	868
1912	621	113	734

N.B.—This Table includes Port, Outside, and Untraced Cases.

No. 40.—Fevers, 1912. Cases notified by Races.

Race.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	All Fevers.	Case-rate per 1,000 Population.
All Races	621	113	734	3·23
Europeans	29	1	30	9·49
Burghers	97	16	113	7·57
Sinhalese	337	67	404	3·97
Tamils	70	14	84	1·52
Moors	56	7	63	1·57
Malays	10	5	15	2·64
Others	22	3	25	4·01

N.B.—This Table includes Port, Outside, and Untraced Cases.

No. 41.—Enteric Fever, 1902–1912. Death-rate of each Ward per 1,000 Population.

Year.	Colombo Town.	Fort.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastern Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.
1902	0·56	2·06	0·31	0·10	0·24	0·46	0·27	0·28	0·22	0·31	—	—
1903	0·59	—	—	—	0·14	0·20	0·10	0·42	0·27	0·30	—	—
1904	0·54	0·37	—	0·19	—	0·33	0·15	0·37	0·32	0·14	—	—
1905	0·78	—	0·26	—	0·18	0·68	0·30	0·48	0·68	0·85	—	—
1906	1·50	1·04	—	0·57	0·26	1·24	0·25	1·00	0·61	0·97	—	—
1907	1·66	—	0·25	1·21	0·95	1·53	0·73	1·90	0·80	0·62	—	—
1908	2·29	0·32	0·38	1·19	1·27	1·04	1·62	1·59	1·56	2·30	—	—
1909	1·65	—	0·50	1·34	1·21	1·07	1·44	1·11	0·80	0·46	—	—
1910	1·32	0·60	1·07	0·87	1·27	1·33	0·86	0·77	0·64	1·22	—	—
1911	1·85	0·56	1·38	1·89	2·85	1·94	1·47	0·68	0·58	0·36	0·27	—
Average, 1902–1911 ..	1·31	0·54	0·38	0·80	0·87	1·01	0·75	0·89	0·66	0·80	0·27	—
1912 (Crude) ..	1·10	—	—	1·01	0·43	1·31	0·56	0·66	0·39	0·19	0·26	0·26
1912 (Corrected) ..	0·96	0·28	0·61	0·17	0·51	1·38	1·04	1·24	0·62	0·54	0·80	0·40
Increase or Decrease (Crude) ..	—0·21	—0·54	—0·38	+0·21	—0·44	+0·30	—0·19	—0·23	—0·27	—0·61	—0·01	—

No. 42.—Enteric Fever, 1902–1912. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1902	0·56	3·71	1·16	0·62	0·27	0·13	0·21	1·70
1903	0·59	1·46	1·07	0·96	0·07	0·13	0·42	0·41
1904	0·54	2·54	1·06	0·67	0·15	0·95	0·63	2·03
1905	0·78	1·43	0·96	1·12	0·29	0·40	1·03	0·99
1906	1·50	5·69	2·23	2·14	0·61	0·51	1·21	1·94
1907	1·66	3·87	1·90	2·20	0·68	1·34	1·19	2·84
1908	2·29	8·01	3·05	3·08	1·10	1·33	1·95	2·03
1909	1·65	1·38	1·71	2·20	1·06	1·41	0·96	0·90
1910	1·32	3·71	2·01	1·62	0·68	0·90	1·12	2·04
1911	1·85	2·33	2·51	2·26	1·29	1·48	1·10	1·86
Average, 1902–1911 ..	1·31	3·42	1·78	1·72	0·65	0·81	1·02	1·69
1912 (Crude) ..	1·10	2·86	1·67	1·32	0·74	0·70	0·35	1·60
1912 (Corrected) ..	0·96	1·58	1·41	1·12	0·72	0·67	0·35	1·44
Increase or Decrease (Crude) ..	—0·21	—0·56	—0·11	—0·40	+0·09	—0·11	—0·67	—0·09

No. 43.—Enteric Cases reported during 1912. (Inclusive of Cases from the Port and Outside Limits.) Distribution by Race, Age, and Sex.

Race.	Sex.	0 to 5 Years.	5 Years to 10 Years.	10 Years to 15 Years.	15 Years to 20 Years.	20 Years to 25 Years.	25 Years to 30 Years.	30 Years to 35 Years.	30 Years to 40 Years.	40 Years to 50 Years.	50 Years to 60 Years.	60 Years and over.	All Ages.	Total of each Race.	Case-rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per Cent.	Mortality per 1,000 Population.
All Races .	Males	23	22	50	60	75	46	32	23	22	11	9	373	621	2·74	249	40·1	1·10
	Females	16	29	40	47	39	36	11	8	14	3	5	248					
Europeans	Males	—	—	1	1	3	5	4	3	3	1	—	21	29	9·18	9	31·0	2·85
	Females	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	8					
Burghers .	Males	4	7	7	7	6	5	5	3	3	—	—	47	97	6·	25	25·8	1·67
	Females	4	7	6	12	9	4	3	2	2	—	1	50					
Sinhalese .	Males	14	12	29	37	36	13	14	10	7	6	5	184	337	3·31	134	39·8	1·32
	Females	11	17	28	30	21	22	5	5	9	3	2	153					
Tamils ..	Males	1	1	5	7	14	12	2	4	4	3	2	55	70	1·27	41	58·6	0·74
	Females	1	1	1	—	3	6	—	—	1	—	2	15					
Moors ..	Males	3	2	5	5	7	5	5	2	4	1	1	40	56	1·40	28	50·0	0·70
	Females	—	3	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	16					
Malays ..	Males	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	10	1·76	2	20·0	0·35
	Females	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5					
Others ..	Males	—	—	1	3	8	6	2	—	1	—	—	21	22	3·53	10	45·4	1·61
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1					

No. 4 .—Simple and Ill-defined Fever, 1902-1912. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1902	1·14	0·37	0·58	1·14	0·98	1·13	4·35	1·27
1903	1·30	0·36	0·74	1·68	0·98	0·81	3·84	0·62
1904	0·57	—	0·24	0·70	0·28	0·50	2·31	0·81
1905	0·28	0·35	0·24	0·25	0·27	0·27	1·03	0·39
1906	0·80	1·42	0·79	1·02	0·61	0·41	1·41	0·77
1907	0·26	—	0·23	0·22	0·20	0·20	1·79	0·56
1908	0·17	—	0·07	0·28	0·04	0·05	0·97	—
1909	0·19	—	0·31	0·19	0·23	0·08	0·19	0·36
1910	0·14	—	0·37	1·13	0·11	0·19	0·37	0·17
1911	0·21	0·33	—	0·26	0·25	0·07	0·55	—
Average, 1902–1911	0·47	0·32	0·35	0·55	0·37	0·34	1·54	0·44
1912 (Crude)	0·10	—	—	0·15	0·05	0·08	0·18	—
1912 (Corrected)								
Increase or Decrease	—0·37	—0·32	—0·35	—0·40	—0·32	—0·26	—1·36	—0·44

No. 45.—Remittent Fever, 1902 to 1912. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1902	1·03	0·37	0·41	1·04	1·18	1·16	1·08	0·63
1903	1·10	0·73	0·49	0·99	1·08	1·65	1·06	1·04
1904	0·97	0·36	0·24	1·17	0·84	0·82	1·68	1·62
1905	0·94	0·35	0·48	0·97	1·05	0·98	0·82	0·99
1906	0·97	—	0·31	1·09	0·71	1·05	1·82	2·13
1907	0·60	0·35	0·39	0·59	0·59	0·61	0·79	1·32
1908	0·26	0·69	0·15	0·19	0·28	0·31	0·58	0·37
1909	0·25	0·34	—	0·23	0·31	0·19	0·57	0·72
1910	0·23	0·67	—	0·25	0·19	0·08	1·49	0·17
1911	0·23	0·33	0·15	0·15	0·23	0·26	1·47	0·33
Average, 1902–1911	0·62	0·42	0·25	0·63	0·61	0·68	1·16	0·86
1912 (Crude)	0·25	—	0·13	0·21	0·31	0·20	1·05	0·80
1912 (Corrected)	0·24	—	0·13	0·17	0·31	0·20	1·05	0·65
Increase or Decrease (Crude)	—0·37	—0·42	—0·12	—0·42	—0·30	—0·48	—0·11	—0·06

No. 46.—Simple Continued Fever, 1912. Cases reported.

Race.	Cases.	Case-rate per 1,000 Population.
All Races	113	0·49
Europeans	1	0·32
Burghers	16	1·07
Sinhalese	67	0·66
Tamils	14	0·25
Moors	7	0·17
Malays	5	0·88
Others	3	0·48

No. 47.—Infectious Diseases, 1912. Cases reported during each Month. (Exclusive of Port and Outside Cases.)

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the Year.	Case-rate per 1,000 Population.
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	38	114	104	48	30	18	10	11	10	16	11	17	427	1·88
Measles	45	32	59	69	75	93	42	59	74	35	27	33	643	2·83
Diphtheria	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	10	0·04
Acute diarrhœa	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	6	0·03
Enteric fever	78	73	68	49	57	31	35	30	35	39	29	53	577	2·54
Continued fever	7	11	7	9	5	8	11	13	5	7	13	15	111	0·49
Phthisis	63	55	66	83	74	49	73	71	67	64	42	48	755	3·33

No. 48.—Infectious Diseases, 1912. Cases reported from Port and Outside Limits.

Disease.	Port.	Outside.	Total.
Plague	—	—	—
Cholera	1	—	1
Smallpox	1	1	2
Chickenpox	7	46	53
Measles	2	15	17
Diphtheria	—	3	3
Acute diarrhœa	—	—	—
Enteric fever	6	38	44
Continued fever	—	2	2
Phthisis	6	94	100
		Total	222

No. 49.—Cholera Cases reported, 1903–1912.

Year.	Cases reported.	Case-rate per 1,000 Population.	Port and Outside Cases not included in Case-rate.
1903	1	0·006	—
1904	1	0·006	3
1905	—	—	—
1906	1	0·005	3
1907	29	0·158	2
1908	30	0·160	1
1909	—	—	—
1910	1	0·005	8
1911	19	0·089	2
Average, 1903–1911	9	0·047	2
1912	—	—	1
Increase or Decrease	—9	—0·047	—1

No. 50.—Mortality from Cholera, 1902-1912.

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
1902	2	0·011
1903	—	—
1904	1	0·005
1905	—	—
1906	2	0·010
1907	19	0·104
1908	22	0·117
1909	—	—
1910	—	—
1911	19	0·089
Average, 1902–1911	7	0·034
1912	—	—
Increase or Decrease	—7	—0·034

No. 51.—Smallpox Cases reported, 1903–1912.

Year.	Cases reported from Town.	Case-rate per 1,000 Population.	Port and Outside Cases not included in Case-rate.
1903	7	0·040	6
1904	1	0·005	3
1905	45	0·259	9
1906	40	0·224	26
1907	49	0·267	10
1908	438	2·330	7
1909	78	0·405	25
1910	69	0·331	18
1911	36	0·168	29
Average, 1903–1911	85	0·225	15
1912	—	—	2
Decrease	85	0·225	13

No. 52.—Mortality from Smallpox, 1902–1912.

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 Population.
1902	27	0·169
1903	1	0·005
1904	1	0·005
1905	17	0·098
1906	11	0·062
1907	8	0·042
1908	88	0·489
1909	27	0·140
1910	20	0·096
1911	4	0·019
Average, 1902–1911	20	0·111
1912	—	—
Increase or Decrease	—20	—0·111

No. 53.—Vaccinations performed during the Year 1912.

Ward.	Primary Vaccinations.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.
Fort and Galle Face, Pettah, San Sebastian	1,232	655	1,887
St. Paul's	1,300	585	1,885
Kotahena	862	248	1,110
New Bazaar	608	255	863
Maradana	1,111	218	1,329
Slave Island	641	181	822
Kollupitiya	661	262	923
Eastward Extension	579	52	631
Itinerating (Colombo)	839	307	1,146
Colombo Town	7,833	2,763	10,596

No. 54.—Chickenpox, 1903–1912.

Year.	Cases reported.	Case rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths.
1903	230	1·391	1
1904	274	1·615	—
1905	398	2·287	2
1906	231	1·294	—
1907	259	1·414	2
1908	543	2·889	—
1909	828	4·294	—
1910	901	4·320	—
1911	934	4·365	1
Average, 1903–1911	511	2·652	1
1912	427	1·881	—
Increase or Decrease	—84	—0·771	—1

No. 55.—Measles, 1903–1912.

Year.	Cases reported.	Case-rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths.
1903	119	0·720	—
1904	278	1·639	5
1905	397	2·281	16
1906	354	1·983	4
1907	74	0·404	—
1908	666	3·544	7
1909	436	2·261	11
1910	149	0·714	4
1911	330	1·542	4
Average, 1903–1911	311	1·676	6
1912	643	2·832	11
Increase or Decrease	+332	+1·156	+0·5

No. 56.—Diphtheria, 1903–1912.

Year.	Cases reported.	Case-rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths.
1903 ..	—	—	—
1904 ..	6	0·035	4
1905 ..	2	0·012	—
1906 ..	10	0·056	1
1907 ..	13	0·077	4
1908 ..	7	0·037	4
1909 ..	8	0·041	2
1910 ..	18	0·086	4
1911 ..	12	0·056	4
Average, 1903–1911 ..	8	0·044	3
1912 ..	10	0·045	5
Increase or Decrease ..	+2	+0·001	+0·2

No. 57.—Acute Diarrhœa and Cholera, 1908–1912 (exclusive of Cases from the Port).

Month.	1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.	
	Acute Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Acute Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Acute Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Acute Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Acute Diarrhœa.	Cholera.
January ..	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
February ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ..	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
April ..	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ..	10	1	2	—	3	—	1	5	—	—
June ..	16	—	1	—	1	—	5	11	—	—
July ..	9	3	—	—	1	1	4	3	1	—
August ..	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ..	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
November ..	16	12	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
December ..	6	4	1	—	3	—	4	—	—	—
Total of each Disease	85	30	11	—	11	1	19	19	6	—
Total ..	115		11		12		38		6	

No. 58.—Unwholesome Food Stuffs condemned, 1912.

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.		Cwt.	qr.	lb.
Beef ..	1	0	14	Sweets ..	0	3	1¾
Mutton ..	0	1	3	Cabin biscuits ..	0	0	21½
Salt beef ..	1	1	10	Oranges ..	0	0	8½
Fresh fish ..	0	3	10	Apples ..	0	0	5
Dry fish ..	4	3	5	Citron ..	0	0	2
Tinned fish ..	0	0	1¼	Sour olives ..	0	0	2
Tinned meat ..	0	0	18	Potatoes ..	0	1	22
Tinned jam ..	0	0	26	Apples ..	0	1	24
Maldive fish ..	0	0	4	Bread ..	0	0	11
Onions ..	30	0	0	Chocolates ..	0	0	¼

No. 59.—Food Stuffs condemned at the Customs.

1,147 bags of rice	13 bags cured fish
13 bags of dry fish	423 bags of potatoes

No. 60.—Slaughter-house Returns, 1912.

Dematagoda Slaughter-house.

Animals slaughtered.

Quarter.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.
First Quarter ..	5,649	18,071	362
Second Quarter ..	6,329	20,288	436
Third Quarter ..	6,525	23,264	435
Fourth Quarter ..	6,326	23,076	453
Total ..	24,829	84,699	1,686

Return of Cattle Rejected.

	Indian.		Ceylon.		Cause.					Total.
	Black.	Buffalo.	Black.	Buffalo.	Wasted.	Abscess and Sores.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Skin Disease.	
First Quarter	243	35	37	70	373	8	—	3	1	385
Second Quarter	670	52	28	52	795	5	—	1	1	802
Third Quarter	465	44	16	49	564	5	—	1	4	574
Fourth Quarter	388	26	28	39	476	4	1	—	—	481
Total ..	1,766	157	109	210	2,208	22	1	5	6	2,242

Return of Goats and Sheep Rejected.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
Indian ..	2 ..	1 ..	6 ..	8 ..	17
Cause—					
Dying ..	— ..	— ..	5 ..	3 ..	8
Emaciated ..	2 ..	1 ..	1 ..	4 ..	8
Dead ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	1

No. 61.—Carcases, Livers, &c., condemned, and Animals found dead.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
Number of Carcases condemned and Nature of Disease:—					
Cattle—					
Cysticercus ..	8½ ..	15½ ..	15¾ ..	17½ ..	57¼
Sarcosystis ..	21 ..	14 ..	18 ..	22 ..	75
Fatty degeneration with congestion of liver and kidneys ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	1
Total ..	29½	29½	33¾	41½	138¼
Pigs—					
Septic poisoning ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	1
Cysticercus ..	— ..	— ..	3 ..	— ..	3
Total ..	—	—	3	1	4
Sheep and Goats—					
Jaundice ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	1
Total ..	—	—	1	—	1
Number of Animals found dead*—					
Cattle	2 ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	3
Pigs	1 ..	— ..	— ..	1 ..	2
Sheep and goats ..	7 ..	7 ..	14 ..	3 ..	31
Total ..	10	8	14	4	36
Number of Livers, &c., diseased—					
Cattle	180 ..	223 ..	180 ..	181 ..	764
Sheep and goats ..	2 ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	3
Hydatids ..	178 ..	217 ..	175 ..	168 ..	738
Congestion ..	4 ..	1 ..	4 ..	4 ..	13
Cysticercus ..	— ..	5 ..	1 ..	6 ..	12
Flukes	— ..	1 ..	— ..	3 ..	4
Total ..	364	448	360	362	1,534

* For causes of deaths see statement following.

No. 62.—Causes of Deaths of Animals.

Cattle.	Number.
Congestion of liver	1
Congestion of lungs	1
Injured	1
Total ..	3

Pigs.	Number.
Exhaustion	1
Injured	1
Total ..	2

Sheep and Goats.	Number.
Gastritis	7
Rupture of spleen	5
Inflammation of the lungs ..	5
Congestion of liver	7
Septic poisoning	1
Fatty degeneration of heart ..	1
Injured	5
Total ..	31

No. 63.—Registration of Dairies, 1912.

Ward.	Number on Register at end of previous Year.	Number discontinued during 1912.	New Registrations during 1912.	Total on Register at end of 1912.
Fort	—	—	—	—
Pettah	—	—	—	—
San Sebastian	—	—	—	—
St. Paul's	8	1	1	8
Kotahena	2	—	—	2
New Bazaar	2	—	—	2
Maradana	8	4	2	6
Slave Island	2	1	2	3
Kollupitiya	12	2	3	13
Eastward Extension	4	1	1	4
Wellawatta Extension	—	—	1	1
Total	38	9	10	39

No. 64.—Registration of Bakeries, 1912.

Ward.	Number on Register at end of previous Year.	Number discontinued during 1912.	New Registrations during 1912.	Total on Register at end of 1912.
Fort	6	1	—	5
Pettah	4	—	—	4
San Sebastian	4	—	—	4
St. Paul's	4	—	4	8
Kotahena	11	1	1	11
New Bazaar	3	1	2	4
Maradana	9	1	—	8
Slave Island	8	2	2	8
Kollupitiya	4	1	—	3
Eastward Extension	3	1	1	3
Wellawatta Extension	—	—	1	1
Total	56	8	11	59

No. 65.—Registration of Laundries, 1912.

Ward.	Number on Register at end of previous Year.	Number discontinued during 1912.	New Registrations during 1912.	Total on Register at end of 1912.
Fort	—	—	43	43
Pettah	24	4	6	26
San Sebastian	7	3	—	4
St. Paul's	—	—	—	—
Kotahena	32	12	17	37
New Bazaar	21	1	10	30
Maradana	77	15	11	73
Slave Island	33	—	1	34
Kollupitiya	70	60	5	15
Eastward Extension	9	3	14	20
Wellawatta Extension	—	—	3	3
Total	273	98	110	285

No. 66.—Registration of Eating-houses, 1912.

Ward.	Number on Register at end of previous Year.	Number discontinued during 1912.	New Registrations during 1912.	Total at end of 1912.
Fort	41	17	6	30
Pettah	60	19	11	52
San Sebastian	11	—	4	15
St. Paul's	25	9	28	44
Kotahena	13	3	13	23
New Bazaar	13	4	5	14
Maradana	37	—	24	61
Slave Island	61	32	16	45
Kollupitiya	23	16	6	13
Eastward Extension	3	2	3	4
Wellawatta Extension	—	—	2	2
Total	287	102	118	303

No. 67.—Registration of Aerated Water Factories, 1912.

Ward.	Number on Register at end of previous Year.	Number discontinued during 1912.	New Registration during 1912.	Total on Register at end of 1912.
Fort	—	—	1	1
Pettah	2	1	—	1
San Sebastian	1	—	—	1
St Paul's	—	—	—	—
Kotahena	—	—	—	—
New Bazaar	—	—	—	—
Maradana	2	—	—	2
Slave Island	8	—	2	10
Kollupitiya	1	1	—	—
Eastward Extension	—	—	—	—
Wellawatta Extension	—	—	—	—
Total	14	2	3	15

No. 68.—Registered Opium Divans at end of 1912.

Ward.	Number on Register.	Ward.	Number on Register.
Fort	—	Slave Island	3
Pettah	—	Kollupitiya	—
St. Sebastian	—	Eastward Extension	—
St. Paul's	11	Wellawatta Extension	—
Kotahena	—		
New Bazaar	—	Total	19
Maradana	5		

No. 69.—Expenditure on Markets.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure, 1910. Rs. c.	Expenditure, 1911. Rs. c.	Expenditure, 1912. Rs. c.
Markets' salaries	5,381 52	5,431 98	8,151 22
Collectors' salaries	1,638 0	1,644 0	1,326 0
Tools and equipments	278 97	727 16	1,132 47
Uniforms	209 40	298 0	315 0
Repairs of markets	3,899 54	5,762 96	6,810 48
Lighting of markets	3,892 51	5,761 16	4,730 3
Do. Dean's Road Market	1,274 40	—	—
Extraordinary Works.			
Demolition of Slave Island Market	958 2	—	—
Improvements to Dean's Road Market	7,765 64	13,652 71	7,418 43
Ticket Room, St. John's Market	—	399 46	—
Fence, Dean's Road Market	—	—	73 32
Railing, Kachcheri Road Market	—	—	286 97
Hoses to markets	178 83	—	—
Total	25,476 83	33,677 43	30,243 92
Revenue	43,392 23	48,530 95	52,081 5

No. 70.—Work done by Ward Inspectors during 1912.

Nature of Work.	Fort.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena North.	Kotahena South.	New Bazaar.	Maradana North.	Maradana South.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya North.	Kollupitiya South.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Total.
Number of inspections	7,403	8,118	4,923	6,463	5,122	4,339	4,835	4,660	4,047	4,625	4,202	2,856	5,638	2,262	69,493
Number in which sanitary defects were found	1,251	777	1,253	855	776	528	756	753	670	739	562	549	800	589	10,858
Number of notices served	238	247	454	432	112	193	217	453	435	258	149	120	181	115	3,604
Number of notices voluntarily complied with	135	176	158	181	78	147	121	282	195	169	90	54	111	28	1,925
Number of premises where defects were rectified after warning	787	238	853	256	698	898	300	288	302	365	328	372	480	200	6,755
Number of wells closed	—	—	2	1	1	4	2	6	2	1	5	2	4	2	32
Number of cesspits closed	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	9	5	25
Number of houses disinfected	11	12	39	70	20	53	88	68	13	58	47	16	47	25	567
Number of prosecutions	480	329	400	565	178	308	323	471	368	231	235	177	237	163	4,465
Number of convictions	402	305	356	506	166	240	285	390	314	196	208	152	179	128	3,827
Number discharged or otherwise dealt with	14	14	31	25	11	22	18	24	31	11	9	5	14	3	232
Number pending at end of quarter	64	10	17	34	1	46	20	57	23	24	18	20	44	32	410
Number of premises lime-washed by the Municipal cleansing gang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of type plan latrines erected	—	—	9	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	8	18	31	72
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Amount of fines	3,452 0	2,527 50	3,418 0	3,861 0	933 0	1,816 50	2,939 0	3,790 50	2,099 50	1,521 0	2,361 50	1,506 0	1,549 50	1,277 0	33,052 0

No. 71.—Details of Prosecutions by Ward Inspectors during the Year 1912.

Nature of Offence.	Fort.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Total.
Nuisances.												
Filthy premises	247	205	143	368	211	166	454	127	232	115	95	2,363
Filthy barber's shop..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Neglect to cleanse and limewash	2	3	12	9	6	19	10	1	3	1	—	66
Manuring grass fields	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	10	—	17
Food.												
Food exposed to dust and flies	72	16	24	69	71	20	43	20	36	8	3	382
Sale of unwholesome food	13	8	10	14	2	4	11	—	5	2	2	71
Eating-houses.												
Unregistered eating-house	1	1	2	5	8	1	21	13	3	4	1	60
Filthy eating house	61	51	13	16	2	—	14	5	5	—	4	171
Neglect to cement eating-house	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Dairies and Milk.												
Unregistered dairy	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	8
Filthy dairy	—	—	—	22	—	2	4	1	8	2	—	39
Sale of adulterated milk	22	9	18	8	12	13	25	4	18	11	1	141
Sale of milk without a card	6	—	5	—	1	2	6	4	15	5	—	44
Unregistered milk vendor	2	—	10	2	10	8	14	1	—	11	—	58
Refusing to give a sample of milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cattle Sheds.												
Unregistered cattle sheds	1	—	3	—	9	8	12	1	—	—	4	38
Filthy cattle sheds	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	10
Keeping more than the permitted number of cattle ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bakeries.												
Unregistered bakeries	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	5	2	13
Filthy bakeries	3	1	8	13	6	—	11	3	2	3	5	55
Unclean workmen in bakery	4	1	5	4	6	5	12	1	3	2	3	46
Kneaders without aprons	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Sleeping in bakery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Markets.												
Obstruction of passages in public market ..	—	6	43	—	4	—	38	—	—	—	—	91
Throwing rubbish on passages in public markets ..	—	3	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	12
Filthy stalls	17	2	35	8	11	11	42	26	25	10	10	197
Keeping stalls closed to the public	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Unlicensed stalls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Misbehaving in market	1	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	14
Bathing in public markets	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Boiling offal without permission	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	8
Keeping dogs in public market	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Neglect to extinguish gas lights in stalls ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spitting in public markets	—	—	14	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	17
Washing clothes in public market	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Laundries.												
Unregistered laundry	3	—	—	—	35	30	18	3	9	20	8	126
Filthy laundry	9	3	1	—	—	1	7	—	4	6	—	31
Offensive and Dangerous Trades.												
Unregistered cotton depôt	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Unregistered firewood depôt	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Unregistered dyeing house	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Unregistered hide depôt	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Unregistered tannery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Unregistered lime kiln	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Infectious Diseases.												
Neglect to notify infectious diseases ..	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	1	9	—	1	20
Removing an enteric patient without permission ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Details of Prosecutions by Ward Inspectors during 1912—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Fort.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Total.
Bathing Places.												
Filthy bathing places	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Filthy bathing tubs	—	—	—	—	4	4	10	—	3	—	—	21
Miscellaneous.												
Throwing rubbish on roadside and drain ..	—	7	1	4	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	19
Abuse of roadside	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Nuisance caused by horse, cattle, poultry, &c. ..	7	2	24	13	48	19	28	13	15	12	6	187
Foul cesspit	—	—	14	6	9	—	6	—	—	5	—	40
Failure to provide privy accommodation ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	6	13
Neglect to fill well	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	4
Sinking wells without permission ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Neglect to report the death of a bull ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Neglect to fill in low land	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Removing meat without a pass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unlicensed stables	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Keeping a stable in an unsuitable locality ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Giving false information to a public officer ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unlicensed slaughter of goats	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Burial of animal without permission ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Hawking fish for sale on road	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Selling meat without a license	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Unregistered opium divans	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Filthy opium divans	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Unregistered aerated water factories ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Filthy aerated water factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total ..	480	329	400	565	486	323	839	231	412	237	163	4,465

No. 72.—Structural Improvements by Ward Inspectors during the Year 1912.

Nature of Improvement.	Fort.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Eastward Extension.	Wellawatta Extension.	Colombo Town.
1. New doors, windows, and skylights (number) ..	8	65	122	338	122	203	500	3	65	1	1	1,428
2. Enlarged doors, windows, and skylights (number)	9	3	2	8	—	4	10	6	41	—	—	83
3. Obstructive buildings demolished (number) ..	—	3	1	12	2	9	6	—	29	1	1	64
4. Obstructive roofs, eaves, partitions, &c., removed (premises)	4	11	4	19	4	1	6	—	9	2	—	60
5. New drains built (premises)	1	—	9	1	7	17	7	—	3	4	—	49
6. Drains repaired (premises)	3	—	21	8	4	16	3	5	4	2	1	67
7. Floors paved (rooms)	4	9	12	11	8	11	20	1	8	—	5	89
8. Passages paved (number)	1	25	4	11	—	1	6	1	—	—	—	49
9. Compounds paved (number)	—	13	16	15	—	11	3	3	1	—	—	62
10. Latrines improved (number)	7	1	7	—	15	7	7	2	16	11	41	114
11. Laundries improved (number)	13	3	—	—	4	12	3	—	3	12	3	53
12. Bakeries improved (number)	2	4	1	3	2	2	7	2	1	2	1	27
13. Dairies improved (number)	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	10
14. Eating-houses improved (number) ..	2	—	—	3	1	—	9	—	3	1	—	19
15. Opium divans improved (number) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
16. Cattle sheds improved (number) ..	2	—	1	2	24	5	4	4	6	11	4	63
17. Other premises improved (number) ..	1	4	1	12	5	46	10	7	2	3	1	92
18. Ventilators	—	29	12	95	4	115	102	—	53	—	—	410

No. 73.—Work done by Sub-Inspectors during 1912.

Ward.	Houses disinfected. Fevers.	Phthisis.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Total.
Fort	4	—	1	5
Pettah	—	4	1	5
San Sebastian	18	27	9	54
St. Paul's	41	54	5	100
Kotahena North	51	32	5	88
Kotahena South	77	56	14	147
New Bazaar	29	44	9	82
Maradana North	87	90	7	184
Maradana South	54	33	7	94
Slave Island	55	35	13	103
Kollupitiya North	28	26	2	56
Kollupitiya South	75	11	5	91
Wellawatta Extension	12	7	3	22
Total	531	419	81	1,031

No. 74.—Work done by Enteric Cleansing Gang during 1912.

Ward.	Filthy Premises where Enteric Cases were reported.	Filthy Premises.
Fort	1	6
Pettah	1	8
San Sebastian	22	51
St. Paul's	26	13
Kotahena North	18	71
Kotahena South	15	125
New Bazaar	38	28
Maradana North	74	137
Maradana South	28	101
Slave Island	15	17
Kollupitiya East	—	4
Kollupitiya West	—	3
Eastward Extension	1	5
Wellawatta Extension	1	3
Total	240	572

No. 75.—Insect Prevention Work done from February 1 to November 4, 1912.

Ward.	No. of Premises visited.	Mosquito Breeding Grounds abolished.	No. of Notices served.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Pools oiled.	Flies. No. of Breeding Places detected.	No. of Notices served.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.
Maradana North	397	100	34	2	2	24	16	16	—	—
Maradana South	427	89	36	6	6	—	22	22	—	—
Grandpass	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutwal	46	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Kollupitiya South	27	2	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
Kollupitiya North	253	50	20	5	5	—	7	7	—	—
Cinnamon Gardens	874	184	74	7	7	28	59	59	—	—
Fort	144	17	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Pettah	197	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellawatta	6	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
San Sebastian	33	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Eastward Extension	17	6	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Slave Island	522	97	39	5	4	2	25	25	2	2
Total	2,957	573	208	25	24	104	132	132	2	2

210 gallons of oil expended. Rs. 158 fines recovered.

No. 76.—Work done at the Disinfecting Station, 1912.

Month.	Number of Pieces disinfected.	Number of Loads.
January	497 ..	21
February	349 ..	16
March	445 ..	16
April	212 ..	8
May	556 ..	13
June	328 ..	10
July	344 ..	8
August	153 ..	10
September	282 ..	14
October	136 ..	8
November	270 ..	12
December	213 ..	9
Total ..	3,785	145

No. 77, STATEMENT A.—Annual Return of Sick treated at the Municipal Free Dispensary, Slave Island, from January 1 to December 31, 1912.

	Number.
1. General Diseases :—	
(*a*) Enteric fever	17
(*b*) Simple continued fever ..	18
(*c*) Influenza	1,194
(*d*) Puerperal septicæmia ..	13
(*e*) Measles	31
(*f*) Erysipelas	8
(*g*) Chickenpox	2
(*h*) Vaccinia	1
(*i*) Dysentery	210
(*j*) Chronic dysentery	24
(*k*) Whooping cough	65
(*l*) Tetanus	1
(*m*) Acute diarrhœa	1
(*n*) Mumps..	6
(*o*) Parangi	4
(*p*) Toxæmia of pregnancy ..	4
2. Malarial Diseases :—	
(*a*) Malarial intermittent ..	373
(*b*) Malarial cachexia	140
3. Parasitic Diseases :—	
(*a*) Ascaris lumbricoides ..	1,166
(*b*) Anchylostoma duodenale ..	29
(*c*) Oidum albicans	19
(*d*) Acaris scabiei	314
4. Constitutional Diseases :—	
(*a*) Debility	155
(*b*) Rheumatism	373
(*c*) Rheumatic affections ..	407
(*d*) Anæmia (cause unknown) ..	45
(*e*) Obesity	7
(*f*) Senility	4
(*g*) Diabetes mellitus	2
5. Diseases of the Nervous System :—	
(*a*) Convulsions	9
(*b*) Neurasthenia	3
(*c*) Epilepsy	2
(*d*) Hysteria	3
(*e*) Hydrocephalus	1
(*f*) Migraine	10
(*g*) Facial neuralgia	7
(*h*) Hemiplegia	1
(*i*) Paraplegia spastic	2
(*j*) Peripheral neuritis	2
(*k*) Delirium tremens	2
(*l*) Tabes dorsalis	1
(*m*) Syringomyelia	2
(*n*) Pseudo hypertropic muscular paralysis	1
(*o*) Facial paralysis	1
(*p*) Neuritis	3
(*q*) Pott's disease	1
6. Circulatory System :—	
(*a*) Angina pectoris	2
(*b*) Pericarditis	1
(*c*) Mitral regurgitation.. ..	6
(*d*) Mitral stenosis	4
(*e*) Aortic regurgitation.. ..	2
(*f*) Hæmorrhoids	26
(*g*) Varicose veins (leg)	2
7. Respiratory System :—	
(*a*) Acute bronchitis	980
(*b*) Chronic bronchitis	288
(*c*) Asthma	235
(*d*) Lobar pneumonia	30
(*e*) Lobular pneumonia	52
(*f*) Phthisis	36
(*g*) Hæmoptysis	4
(*h*) Pleurisy	4
8. Digestive System :—	
(*a*) Stomatitis	68
(*b*) Pyorrhœa alveolaris.. ..	16
(*c*) Gum boil	31
(*d*) Toothache	109
(*e*) Acute pharyngitis	36
(*f*) Chronic pharyngitis.. ..	11
(*g*) Tonsillitis	43
(*h*) Gastritis	182
(*i*) Dyspepsia	127
(*j*) Constipation	398
(*k*) Chronic enteritis	331
(*l*) Colic	80
(*m*) Hepatitis	7
(*n*) Jaundice	5
(*o*) Cirrhosis of liver	2
(*p*) Cholocystitis	2
(*q*) Prolapse of rectum	7
(*r*) Psilosis	9
(*s*) Suppurative tonsillitis ..	6
(*t*) Tabes messenterica	2
9. Lymphatic System :—	
(*a*) Lymphangitis	65
(*b*) Adenitis	27
(*c*) Elephantiasis of leg	3
(*d*) Elephantiasis of scrotum ..	2
10. Disease of the thyroid gland :—	
(*a*) Goitre	1
11. Urinary System :—	
(*a*) Albumenuria	7
(*b*) Acute Bright's disease ..	10
(*c*) Chronic Bright's disease ..	6

Annual Return of Sick treated at the Municipal Free Dispensary—*contd.*

	Number.
Urinary System—*contd.*	
(*d*) Retention of urine	1
(*e*) Hematuria	2
(*f*) Renal stone	1
(*g*) Vesico-vaginal fistula	1
(*h*) Cystitis	17
12. Generative System :—	
(*a*) Balanitis	2
(*b*) Phimosis	2
(*c*) Paraphymosis	1
(*d*) Urethritis	11
(*e*) Epididymitis	3
(*f*) Orchitis	6
(*g*) Hydrocele	3
(*h*) Prostatitis	3
(*i*) Vulvitis	3
(*j*) Leucorrhœa	39
(*k*) Amenorrhœa	35
(*l*) Menorrhagia	30
(*m*) Dysmenorrhœa	17
(*n*) Threatened abortion	5
(*o*) Abortion	14
(*p*) Endometritis	1
(*q*) Prolapse of uterus	2
13. Integumentary System :—	
(*a*) Acne rosacea	31
(*b*) Lichen tropicus	32
(*c*) Urticaria	25
(*d*) Tænia versicolor	7
(*e*) Erythema bulbora	5
(*f*) Pruritus	135
(*g*) Eczema	175
(*h*) Ringworm	93
(*i*) Impetigo contagiosa	6
(*j*) Herpes zoster	3
(*k*) Abrasion	16
(*l*) Contusion	107
(*m*) Incised wound	34
(*n*) Contused wound	90
(*o*) Punctured wound	1
(*p*) Lacerated wound	16
(*q*) Sinus	22
(*r*) Onychia	41
(*s*) Furuncles	136
(*t*) Leucoderma	2
(*u*) Sycosis barbæ	5

	Number.
Integumentary System—*contd.*	
(*v*) Burn	18
(*w*) Gangrene	2
(*x*) Cellulitis	16
(*y*) Abscess	91
(*z*) Fistula in ano	1
(*a*) Ulcer	494
(*b*) Corn	5
14. Abdominal Diseases :—	
(*a*) Inguinal hernia	4
(*b*) Strangulated hernia	1
15. Organs of Special Sense :—	
(*a*) Eye :	
(1) Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
(2) Catarrhal ophthalmia	39
(3) Blephartis	12
(4) Leucornea	1
(5) Stye	4
(6) Pterygium	2
(7) Iritis	1
(8) Keratitis	1
(*b*) Nose :	
(1) Foreign body	4
(2) Epistaxis	4
(3) Acute rhinitis	2
(4) Atrophic rhinitis	14
(5) Polypus	3
(*c*) Ear :	
(1) Foreign body	2
(2) Earache	70
(3) Acute catarrh	6
(4) Otorrhœa	70
(5) Mastoid abscess	2
16. Organs of Locomotion :—	
(*a*) Periostitis	3
(*b*) Fractures	4
(*c*) Dislocations :	
(1) Lower jaw	2
(2) Right shoulder	1
17. Tumours :—	
(*a*) Nævus	3
(*b*) Cysts	3
(*c*) Cancer	4
(*d*) Ovarian tumour	1

No. 78, STATEMENT B.—Statement showing Visits paid by the Medical Officer and Health Visitors to those unable to attend at Dispensary.

A.	Visits paid by the Medical Officer to those unable to attend at the Dispensary	135
B.	Visits paid to those reported by the Health Visitors as unable to attend	40
C.	Labour cases in which medical or surgical aid rendered	6
D.	Number of hand-fed children visited	21
E.	Visits paid to cases attended to by the Municipal Midwife	51
F.	Cases sent in by Health Visitors by tickets	167

No. 79, STATEMENT C.—Statement showing Details of Work done by the Health Visitor, Mrs. Cruse, from January 3 to December 31, 1912.

1.	Number of visits paid to houses	8,147
2.	Number of dispensary tickets issued	91
3.	Number of cases in which Medical Officer was requested to visit	27
4.	Number of houses where instructions *re* infant feeding given	1,079
5.	Number of visits paid to hand-fed children	449
6.	Number of labour cases visited	41

No. 80, STATEMENT D.—Statement showing Details of Work done by the Health Visitor, Miss M. Ponnammal, from July 10 to December 31, 1912.

1.	Number of visits paid to houses	5,798
2.	Number of dispensary tickets issued	78
3.	Number of cases in which Medical Officer was requested to visit	13
4.	Number of houses where instructions *re* infant feeding given	779
5.	Number of visits paid to hand-fed children	160
6.	Number of labour cases visited	27

No. 81.—Cases conducted by Municipal Midwives during the Year 1912.

Name of Midwife.	Division.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
A. Wickremasinghe ..	St. Paul's ..	22 ..	14 ..	1 ..	— ..	37
Agida Perera ..	Kotahena ..	44 ..	29 ..	34 ..	45 ..	152
Nonno Hamy ..	San Sebastian ..	27 ..	19 ..	21 ..	36 ..	103
M. P. Muruger ..	St. Paul's ..	20 ..	22 ..	19 ..	26 ..	87
A. M. Wickramaratne ..	Slave Island ..	11 ..	14 ..	23 ..	25 ..	73
Sarah Dias ..	New Bazaar ..	25 ..	10 ..	19 ..	31 ..	85
Angeline Fernando ..	Kotahena ..	14 ..	28 ..	32 ..	42 ..	116
Medline Perera ..	St. Paul's ..	— ..	— ..	5 ..	19 ..	24
	Total ..	163	136	154	224	677

No. 82.—Municipal Midwifes' Cases: Births and Infant Deaths; Still-births and Deaths within Ten Days.

Race.	Births.			Deaths.			Still-births.			Death-rate per cent (exclusive of Still-births).	Death-rate per cent, inclusive (of Still-births).
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
All Races	690	347	343	*13	9	4	39	21	18	1·93	7·54
Burghers	52	28	24	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	3·85
Sinhalese	344	175	169	4	3	1	12	8	4	1·16	4·65
Tamils	155	72	83	5	4	1	14	4	10	3·23	12·26
Moors	104	53	51	4	2	2	8	7	1	3·85	11·54
Malays	31	17	14	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	9·68
Others	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Of the 13 death 7were due to debility, 2 each to premature birth and convulsions, 1 to stomatitis, and 1 born weakly.

No. 83.—Statistics of Cases conducted by Municipal Midwives during the Year 1912.

Ward and Name of Midwife.	Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		All Races.			Mortality.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Deaths.	Stillbirths.	Death-rate per Cent. (exclusive of Stillbirths).	Death-rate per Cent. (inclusive of Stillbirths).
St. Paul's, A. Wickremasinghe ..	2	2	11	5	7	6	1	2	1	1	—	—	38	22	16	—	4	—	10·53
Kotahena, Agida Perera	13	8	51	55	8	10	2	4	1	1	1	1	155	76	79	1	6	0·65	4·52
San Sebastian, Nonno Hamy ..	3	2	14	24	11	6	22	22	1	1	—	—	106	51	55	4	3	3·77	6·60
St. Paul's, M. P. Muruger	—	2	2	6	30	41	4	2	1	—	—	—	88	37	51	1	9	1·14	11·36
Slave Island, A. M. Wickramaratne ..	5	4	22	11	5	7	1	—	10	10	—	—	75	43	32	1	9	1·33	13·33
New Bazaar, Sarah Dias	3	3	14	20	4	5	18	14	3	1	1	1	87	43	44	5	2	5·75	8·05
Kotahena, Angeline Fernando ..	2	3	57	41	2	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	117	64	53	1	5	0·86	5·13
St. Paul's, Medline Perera	—	—	4	7	5	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	24	11	13	—	1	—	4·17
Total ..	28	24	175	169	72	83	53	51	17	14	2	2							
Grand Total ..	52		344		155		104		31		4		*690	347	343	13	39	1·93	7·54

* Inclusive of 13 multiple births.

No. 84.—1912 Annual Report. Enteric Hospital.

Admissions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ..	15	8	23
February ..	21	6	27
March ..	17	8	25
April ..	9	3	12
May ..	8	6	14
June ..	5	3	8
July ..	7	5	12
August ..	10	6	16
September ..	8	8	16
October ..	5	5	10
November ..	7	2	9
December ..	8	4	12
Total ..	120	64	184

Deaths.	Enteric.		Non-Enterics.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Sinhalese ..	8	10	4	2
Burghers ..	4	1	1	—
Tamils ..	7	—	3	1
Moors ..	3	—	1	—
Malays ..	—	—	—	—
	22	11	9	3
	33		12	
	45			

	Total.
Percentage of Deaths.	24·4
Percentage of Deaths from Enteric Fever	17·9

No. 85.—Patients treated and Deaths occurred in the Municipal Enteric Hospital during the Year 1912.

Race.	Admissions.										Deaths.									
	Sent in by Municipal Inspectors.		Sent in from General Hospital.		Sent in from other Hospitals.		Voluntarily seeking Admission.		Total.		Sent in by Municipal Inspectors.		Sent in from General Hospital.		Sent in from other Hospitals.		Voluntarily seeking Admission.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Burghers ..	3	3	7	3	—	3	3	3	13	12	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	5	2
Sinhalese ..	19	13	36	16	1	11	8	3	64	43	3	—	5	4	1	7	3	—	12	11
Tamils and Malabars ..	9	3	20	1	—	1	—	—	29	5	3	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	10	1
Moors ..	6	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Malays ..	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Races ..	37	22	71	20	1	16	11	6	120	64	10	1	17	4	1	7	3	2	31	14

No. 86.—Samples taken for Analysis by each Inspector during 1912.

Nature of Sample.	Inspector Serasinghe.	Inspector Blacker.	Inspector Samahim.	Inspector De Silva.	Inspector Karunatillekc.	Inspector Stouter.	Inspector Horan.	Inspector Ambrose.	Inspector Dabera.	Inspector Abeysekera.	Inspector LaBrooy.	Inspector Akbar.	Inspector Jayasinghe.	Inspector Milhuisen.	Inspector Toussaint.	All Inspectors.
Town water ..	12	13	12	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	10	3	166
Well water ..	—	21	—	1	4	5	11	—	5	1	1	7	1	5	4	66
Subsoil water ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5
Soda water ..	—	4	17	—	2	1	2	16	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	44
Milk	78	75	101	24	104	59	84	58	82	100	105	80	123	105	22	1,200
Tinned milk ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Bread	—	—	—	2	5	9	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	1	—	26
Flour	—	—	—	—	5	9	1	—	2	6	—	—	—	1	—	24
Sugar	—	—	—	—	5	9	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	18
Ghee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Sweets	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Arrack	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	5
Total ..	92	113	131	36	137	113	111	86	105	127	123	99	139	127	29	1,568

No. 87.—Analyses made by City Analyst during the Year 1912.

Nature of Sample sent to Analyst.	Number of Samples sent to Analyst.	Number condemned.	Number passed.	Number awaiting report.
Town water ..	166	—	166	—
Well water ..	66	51	1	14
Subsoil water ..	5	—	2	3
Soda water ..	44	33	7	4
Milk	1,200	150	1,049	—*
Tinned milk ..	3	—	1	2
Bread ..	26	—	26	—
Flour ..	24	—	23	1
Sugar ..	18	—	17	1
Ghee ..	3	2	1	—
Sweets ..	8	—	8	—
Arrack ..	5	3	—	2
Total ..	1,568	239	1,301	27

* 1 cream extracted.

No. 88.—Changes in the Personnel of the Staff, 1912.

Clerks.—Mr. L. P. P. Gunatilleke appointed Clerk, Bacteriological Laboratory, on March 1, 1912. Mr. H. J. A. M. Abeynayake appointed Typist on February 22, 1912.

Mr. S. S. Murugupillai appointed Assistant Registering Clerk on August 21, 1912, in place of Mr. S. C. Forbes promoted Sub-Inspector.

Inspectors.—Mr. E. B. Milhuisen appointed Inspector on February 19, 1912. Mr. S. L. Toussaint, appointed Inspector on October 12, 1912, in place of Mr. H. E. de Silva dismissed.

Sub-Inspectors.—Mr. S. C. Forbes appointed Sub-Inspector on September 1, 1912, in place of Mr. C. Vanderput resigned. Mr. N. Schokman appointed Sub-Inspector on December 14, 1912, in place of Mr. S. L. Toussaint, promoted Inspector.

Cemetery-keepers.—Mr. J. A. Carnie appointed Keeper, Liveramentu Cemetery, on July 8, 1912, in place of H. D. Hendrick retired.

Apothecaries.—Mr. J. P. J. Mendis appointed Apothecary, Slave Island Dispensary, on October 19, 1912, in place of Mr. W. S. Maas dismissed.

Market-keepers.—Mr. A. M. Rassool appointed Market-keeper, Dean's Road Market, on June 1, 1912, in place of Mr. E. L. Herft appointed Supervisor, Conservancy Branch.

Assistant Market-keepers.—Mr. V. Block appointed Assistant Market-keeper, St. John's Market, on February 20, 1912 ; Mr. O. Pereira appointed Assistant Market-keeper, Kachcheri and Edinburgh Markets, on February 22, 1912 ; Mr. M. H. E. Perera appointed Assistant Market-keeper, Dean's Road Market, on June 12, 1912, in place of Mr. A. M. Rassool promoted Market-keeper.

Overseers.—Mr. M. John Perera appointed Overseer, Anti-Mosquito Gang, on February 1, 1912, in place of Mr. T. S. Koelmeyer dismissed ; Mr. T. A. Peries appointed Overseer, Anti-Mosquito Gang, on November 1, 1912 ; Mr. B. H. de Soysa appointed Overseer, Anti-Mosquito Gang, on November 1, 1912.

Health Visitors.—Miss Mary Ponnammal appointed Health Visitor, Slave Island Dispensary, on June 7, 1912, in place of Mrs. R. H. Perera resigned.

Nurses.—Miss H. G. Belmond appointed probationary nurse, Enteric Hospital, on September 1, 1912 ; Miss E. de Haan appointed probationary nurse, Enteric Hospital, on September 15, 1912.

Midwives.—Angelina Fernando appointed midwife, Kotahena Ward, on February 1, 1912 ; P. Medlin Perera appointed midwife, St. Paul's Ward, on August 19, 1912, in place of A. Wickremasinghe deceased.

Gardeners.—Mr. W. P. J. Jayawardena appointed Gardener, Kanatte Cemetery, on December 1, 1912.

Telephone Operator.—L. T. Perera appointed telephone operator on June 1, 1912.

Bicycle Orderlies.—W. R. Silva appointed bicycle orderly on June 1, 1912 ; S. Charles appointed bicycle orderly on June 1, 1912 ; M. A. Manikkam appointed bicycle orderly on June 1, 1912 ; Martin Costa appointed bicycle orderly on April 24, 1912 ; D. S. de Alwis appointed bicycle orderly on September 1, 1912, in place of M. A. Manikkam resigned.

Peons.—J. Caldera appointed peon, Bacteriological Laboratory, on January 1, 1912 ; D. S. de Alwis appointed peon on June 6, 1912, in place of A. D. Martin transferred binder ; G. W. A. Perera appointed peon on September 1, 1912, in place of D. S. de Alwis appointed bicycle orderly.

Messengers.—M. de Costa appointed messenger, Kanatte Cemetery, on August 6, 1912, in place of Lucas Perera dismissed.

Coolies.—M. Hendrick appointed cooly, Bacteriological Laboratory, on March 7, 1912 ; M. Dabera appointed office cooly on August 9, 1912, in place of M. de Costa transferred as messenger, Kanatta Cemetery ; James appointed disinfecting cooly on November 1, 1912, in place of J. G. Weerakoon dismissed.